THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

BE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 WATER STREET.

Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 144.

CITY ITEMS.

To Country Merchants.

Full lines of merinos, alpacas, lustres, mohairs, poplins, barathias, repps, empress cloths, coburgs, delaines, and other dress goods, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Also, muslins, prints, balmorals, barred and other flannels, cassimeres, tweeds, jeans, at much less than Eastern prices.

Ida and Emma Webb,

The fairy stars of the American stage, will appear at the Opera House on Monday, the 18th.

Silks and Dress Goods at Retail

At Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, in great variety and at bargains.

Pure Old Rye Whisky.

Brandy and Wine, for medicinal use. Got them at McClarran's Drug Store, and you will be certain to get only pure and reliable articles.

Alpacas, Coburgs, Paramattas

And other dress goods as cheap as calicos at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Adjourned Sale

Of building and garden lots at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, advertised for Monday afternoon, the 18th instant, will afford a fine opportunity for those desiring a beautiful and cheap home or a fine garden spot.

Neck-ties and Scarfs.

New styles just received at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice.

Ida and Emma Webb,

The fairy stars of the American stage, will appear at the Opera House on Monday, the 18th.

Country Merchants

Will find a large stock of drugs, patent medicines, toilet soaps, perfumery, dyes, &c., at very low prices, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Fall and Winter Under-garments,

Comprising Shaker-knit, Shaker-flannel, merino and silk, at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice.

Itch, Tetter.

Use Swayne's Ointment. Sole agency, McClarran's Drug Store.

Alexander's Genuine Kid Gloves,

All colors and sizes, at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice.

Ivory Sleeve-buttons with Initials,

At the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice.

Ida and Emma Webb,

The fairy stars of the American stage, will appear at the Opera House on Monday, the 18th.

North Carolina Tar,

Turpentine and Rosin sold at Fleming's, No. 84 Market street.

Gentlemen't Emporium,

No. 72 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice. Murdock & Putnam, successors to T. S. Robinson & Co.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Steinway's Pianos.

A choice lot of the highly popular steinway & Sons' pianos is now being prepared at the New York factory for this market, and they will shortly be received by the sole agents in this city, Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., and exhibited at their warerooms, No. 122 Wood st.

Country Druggists

Can be supplied with all Patent Medicines, including McIlride's King of Pain, and the only genuine Lindsay's Blood Searcher, at J. M. Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

Extracts Teeth Without Pain,

And inserts a full upper set for ten dollars, such as given at other places for fifteen. C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn street.

White Lead, Linseed Oil.

If you wish to have your painting done in a satisfactory manner, get your materials at McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Remember the Great Sale

Of valuable building lots, at Braddock's Fields, will take place on Saturday, September 16, at one o'clock. Trains will leave the Connellsville Depot, corner Ross and Water streets, precisely at one o'clock, to convey ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale free of charge. No tickets required. B. McLain & Co. A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

DELAY OF MAILS.—We infer that the trains on the Western roads have been considerably disordered, since yesterday we received three Chicago mails.

The Health of Pithole City.

PITHOLE CITY, PA., September 11.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you do the residents of this classical little "city of a pair of moons" a great favor by publishing the following statement of a fact, viz: Out of a population of over twelve thousand, who are dependant on this postoffice for their mail, only five is the average of deaths per week. I deem it but a duty to thus disabuse the minds of many who are anxious to come here and go into business, but are deterred by these false reports put in circulation, doubtless by speculators, who are desirous of having *property depreciate* in value.

Yours, respectfully, C. H. F.

ALLIGATOR'S NEST.—These nests resemble haycocks four feet high, and five in diameter at their base, being constructed with grass and herbage. First they deposit a layer of eggs on a floor of mortar, and having covered this with a second stratum of mud and herbage eight inches thick, lay another set of eggs upon that, and so on to the top, there being generally from one to two hundred eggs in the nest. With their tails they then fold down around the nest the dense grass and reeds five feet high to prevent the approach of unseen enemies. The female watches her eggs until they are all hatched by the heat of the sun, a young alligator takes her brood under her own care, defending them and providing for their subsistence. Dr. Lutenburg, of New Orleans, once packed up one of these nests, with the eggs in it, box for the Museum of St. Petersburg, but was recommended before he closed it to see that there was no danger of the eggs being hatched upon the voyage. On opening one, a young alligator walked out, and was soon followed by the rest, about a hundred of which he fed in the house, where they would run down stairs, whining and barking like young puppies.

THE TURF.

Laclede Association Races—Capt. Hutchinson a Winner.

The Laclede races at St. Louis commenced on Monday. The second race on Monday was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile heats, entrance $100 and $500 added by the Association. There were four entries. Capt. B. F. Hutchinson's horse Derby won the race in two heats, in 1:52½ and 1:53. Derby is the sire of the five horses. He is by Lexington and dam by Glencoe.

Tuesday, the second day of the meeting, there was but one race—a mile and repeat, purse $500 —which was won by Capt. Hutchinson's bay colt, by Lexington. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Hutchinson's colt is a fine bay, with four white legs, three years old, by Lexington, dam by Whitehorse. He is capable of becoming a fine, fast and valuable horse, and the Captain should feel proud at his performance yesterday, which he no doubt does. We think the Lexington colt deserves this notice." Both heats were made in 1:49½.

The New York *Commercial* says: The speculative chiefs are annually quiet, and there is some difficulty in divining their intentions. The probability, however, is that, in view of the stubborn indisposition of the outside public to engage in street ventures, they would be glad to sell out their stocks at a moderate concession from prices, in the expectation that would give them a liberal profit, and give them liberty to change their sphere of operations or to start a strong "bear" speculation.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865. NO. 5.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Military Rolling Mill at Chattanooga.

Reward for Arresting Conspirators.

Promotions for the Officers.

PARDON OF WEALTHY REBELS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

Bids for the United States Military Railroad

Rolling Mill at Chattanooga

Were opened at noon to-day, at the Quartermaster General's office. Only two bids were received, one from Mr. E. M. Shiel, of Cincinnati, for $80,000 and one from Mr. Ward H. Lamon, of Washington city, at $50,000. The mill, which was built during Sherman's campaign, cost the Government about $300,000, and it is furnished with machinery of the most improved pattern. It is believed that the Government will not part with it at the low price offered.

The parties entitled to the reward offered by the Government for the

Arrest of the Assassination Conspirators

Have been selected by the War Department, and their names will be made known in a few days.

Promotions for the Officers

Who were conspicuous in bringing the conspirators to justice have been made out, and are now awaiting the signature of the Secretary of War, who is absent from the city.

Sixty-two rebels of the $20,000 class received pardons to-day. The majority of them belong to Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad—Only One Person Killed.

NEW YORK, September 14.—An accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Princeton, at two o'clock this morning, between the train known as the Adams Express Washington fast freight train, coming from Washington, and the train coming from Kensington at midnight. The former runs on slow time, and although on the time card, has to wait to be run off on a turn-out at Princeton to allow the Express to pass. When nearing the latter the conductor of the former train heard a man back on a red light, but owing to a dense fog which was prevailing, the engineer of the express train was unable to see the light in season to prevent the two trains coming together, the engineer of the express train not having previously succeeded in getting on the turn-out. The concussion forced the rear platform of the mail car of the Express train on to the platform of the next car, which contained twenty passengers, breaking it up very badly, and yet, wonderful to state, only one person was killed, a soldier named Frederick Clinch, of the 158th New York Volunteers. Nobody else was injured, even to the slightest extent. The engine of the Express train was slightly injured, and the mail car of the Adams Express train was also somewhat damaged.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 14.—The Massachusetts State Convention assembled here today, and is largely attended. The Convention permanently organized by Charles Allen, president, and vice presidents from each congressional district, and a large number from the State at large. Among the latter is Major Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The several committees on resolutions, finance, &c., were appointed, when Mr. Sumner addressed the Convention at length. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Colonel Alex. H. Bullock; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Wm. Claflin.

The National Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, September 14.—The third and last day of the National Horse Fair has been a greater success than yesterday. The attendance was very large and the show of horses excellent. There were three entries for the five mile trot—Flora Temple, Dexter and Lantern. Time, Flora Temple 15:40, Dexter 15:45, Lantern 15:50. Dexter was given as authority for the statement that the bureau was a fixed fact, but the gentleman declares that he knows nothing about it, save what he has seen in the newspapers.

The *Herald's* special says there is no perceptible abatement from any quarter in applications for pardon. Thousands on thousands are filed in the Attorney General's office and other thousands at the White House. Shelving is being erected in the room of the pardon clerk, capable of holding hundreds of thousands of applications, and unless some speedier method be devised for passing upon them, the shelves will all soon be filled. It is estimated that not less than 100,000 separate amnesty oaths have already been received at the State Department. Two clerks are constantly engaged assorting and filing them. Until the middle of June it was necessary to arrange those now on hand, if no more were received in the meantime. The magnitude of the clerical work necessary to pardon 100,000 persons by the present method is but imperfectly understood by the public at large.

The *Tribune's* special says that $160,000, formerly a portion of the Confederate States' treasure, and since the demolition of that institution secreted in the South, was recently unearthed and turned over to the Treasury Department. This sum, which consisted of $80,000 in gold, $8,000 in silver, and $72,000 in silver bullion, was recently shipped to this city under a guard of twelve picked men of the Nineteenth United States Infantry.

The *Times* city of Mexico correspondent says: There are at present in that city eighteen rebel officers of different grades, among whom may be mentioned Generals Price, Magruder, Shelby, and Parsons. They all express the most friendship for the Americans here, and while maintaining a loyal attitude, with utmost cordiality, and no bitter vituperation of the Yankees is heard. Numerous colonization schemes are proposed by them, of which the most memorable is Duke Gwin's Sonora project, which came to an untimely end. Among those now pressed upon the attention of the Emperor as practicable and important is that the Government should cede or donate a large tract of land in the State of Cordova for founding a large colony. If the donation is obtained, it is proposed to issue a circular for general circulation, particularly throughout the South, under the signatures of Generals Price and Magruder, and it is confidently asserted that this will induce large numbers, particularly those who have served under these officers, to emigrate from the States.

Notwithstanding the persistent refusal of the Government of the United States to recognize the Imperial Government of Maximilian, the only difficulty now manifested by the organized portion of Mexico this Government has very carefully maintained a position of impartial neutrality throughout the late war, and declined to entertain propositions for various reasons, not the least of which are that it might appear to our Government an abandonment from the neutral position by extending too much protection to disloyal Southerners, and also that he might appear to be preparing for any future emergency by inducing them to come.

The Fenian Movement.

The Toronto *Leader* says that large quantities of sheep, horses, cattle and pigs are daily purchased in that city for the United States markets. Many articles of Canadian manufacture and growth are also daily sent to our neighbors across the line. A few years ago the Fenian cries were largely imported from the United States by Canadians. Times appear to be greatly changed for the benefit of the people on this side of the line.

Charles E. Boyle, Esq., has resigned his office of Insolvency of Fayette county, and the Court has appointed T. B. Schnatterly, Esq., his successor.

Highly Interesting.

President's Visit to Richmond—Marriage of Blacks in Mississippi—The Jeff Davis Gold—The Richmond Banks Present a Claim Against Davis—Herschel V. Johnson in Washington—Southerners at the Capital—Rumors About the Executive Bureau—No Abatement in Applications for Pardon—Rebel Generals in the City of Mexico—Schemes of Colonization Proposed by Them—Mexican Neutrality, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, September 14.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Washington, September 13th, says: Notwithstanding the President and Cabinet have been repeatedly invited to visit Richmond and other parts of the South by the local authorities, the pressure of public business precludes their leaving the capital.

The restrictions upon applications for pardon from Alabamians have been removed, and the State is now on a footing again with other States.

Chas. Bancroft has been authorized by the Freedmen's Bureau to issue marriage licenses, solemnize the rite, and approve wedlock between the freed people of Mississippi.

C. C. Trumbull, special agent of the Treasury Department, has arrived with $100,000, principally gold, captured in the flight of Jeff. Davis, while passing through Georgia.

The *Post's* Washington special says the officers of the Richmond banks have preferred a claim against Davis and just brought it to Washington.

Among the large number of Southerners who arrived in Washington to-day was Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

An unusual crop of rumors concerning Hon Jno. Wilson's Executive Bureau at the White House were afloat to-day on the cattle foundation as usual. The name of a prominent cabinet officer was given as authority for the statement that the bureau was a fixed fact, but the gentleman declares that he knows nothing about it, save what he has seen in the newspapers.

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Our Steubenville Correspondence.

Shocking Accident from the Careless Use of Carbon Oil—Loss by the Late Fire—The Sheriffalty Contest—The New Railroad Bridge—Improvement in the City.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, September 14, 1865.

A terrible accident happened here yesterday afternoon, from the careless use of carbon oil. A lady by the name of Collins, whose husband works at the depot in this city, after getting through with dinner, was making preparations to do some washing, and, not knowing that the fire was, as she thought, out, and being in a hurry, she picked up a can of oil that was standing handy, and commenced pouring the fluid into the stove. Although there was no fire visible at the time, the oil ignited, the flame running into the can causing it to explode with terrible force, and immediately enveloping the unfortunate woman in a sheet of fire. She ran into the yard screaming for help, when a neighbor woman threw a bucket of water upon her. This, however, appeared only to exasperate the flame, and before the fire could be subdued she was burned in a horrible manner, being literally roasted, the soles of her feet being all that escaped. She lingered, enduring the most excruciating pain, until this morning, when death put an end to her suffering. This is another terrible warning to those who will persist in placing their own, as well as the lives of their children and all around them, in danger from the careless use of this dangerous compound.

The loss of Messrs. E. & G. McKenny from the burning of their saw and planing mill on last Saturday morning, will be a heavy blow to them, as they had only a small share of $2,000 upon which they had no insurance. The cause of the fire as yet remains a mystery.

The contest for the sheriffalty promises to be very exciting at the coming election. Two Democrats being already in the field as Independent candidates. The present incumbent, who was defeated in the Convention, not being satisfied after submitting himself to that, now submits himself to the will of the people, and *they will*. Mr. Perry Coyle, a gentleman who claims to have lost recently during the rebellion, also submits his claims to the people in this sheriffalty contest. Mr. Coyle built a large Union Hall, upon which it is supposed he lost money, (some having subscribed and would not pay,) and as he has failed in his business operations, he now appeals for generous and patriotic people to give him this office and all else in reason during his future.

The cars will positively cross over the bridge at this place on Monday, 18th instant. This you can rely upon, as I got it from a man in whom the President of the company reposes the most implicit confidence, he having dug pilasters for him some years ago.

This city is improving some little in appearance, new buildings being now going up and construction. The Messrs. Mears are making preparations for the erection of a large warehouse, five stories high and a mansard and hoisting roof, fronting on Market street and immediately below the Law Building. I also notice two new buildings going up on south Fourth street, the building committee having approved of the plan of the last two or not; if they did, the citizens should make them a public acknowledgement of something, as they are a decided improvement.

I also learned that negotiations are going on by parties interested for the purchase of the grass crop in the city limits. The weather here for the last week has been rainy, but still not with a good prospect of a continuance, so far as to-day is concerned. A gentleman, who professes to be some prophet on the weather, remarked yesterday that we had not had our last cooler weather until after the *agricultural rain*.

LIMERICK, JR.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A letter from Clarksville, Tenn., states that the crops throughout that section are suffering greatly from long continued drouth. The tobacco, especially, which is much behind its usual growth at this season, is likely to be injured to a very important extent. Great injury has already resulted from the drouth.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have established a line of ocean steamers to run between Baltimore and Liverpool, and that they have already purchased four propellers for the enterprise. It is also stated that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and that it is to be assisted in the undertaking by the corporation of Philadelphia.

The Toronto *Leader* says that large quantities of sheep, horses, cattle and pigs are daily purchased in that city for the United States markets. Many articles of Canadian manufacture and growth are also daily sent to our neighbors across the line. A few years ago the Fenian cries were largely imported from the United States by Canadians. Times appear to be greatly changed for the benefit of the people on this side of the line.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Branch Mint at Deaver City.

AN ORDER FROM GENERAL TERRY.

The South Carolina Convention

Internal Revenue Decision.

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.

Northern Capital Working Them.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Attempt on the Life of Gen. Wilder.

Captain Healy Assassinated.

OTHER OFFICERS THREATENED.

Fears of Insurrection in Virginia Unfounded.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

J. L. Ringwalt, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Department, to visit the

Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado,

And examine into the facility of transporting bullion in Government from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic cities, and accommodating the miners with Eastern Exchange. It is proposed to such Exchange in the form of gold which would serve as circulating medium in the mining regions, and be redeemable in any Government depositary in the East. Parties from the North and elsewhere having repeatedly of late visited the

Battle-Fields in Virginia.

And appropriated to their own use property found there belonging to the Government, Gen. Terry, commanding the Department, has issued an order prohibiting the purchase at the North, by private parties, of fragments of arms, shells, metallic parts of equipments, or any other articles designed for military use, excepting such articles as have been purchased of authorized agents of the Treasury Department.

The Government to-day received a dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, that the

State Convention

Met and organized at that place yesterday. About one hundred delegates were present, nine or ten of whom were rabid rebels less than six months since. Only four members of the Convention are out and out Unionists.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that if a person makes a business of selling patent rights, whether he is the patentee or not, he is liable to a license tax as a dealer in patent rights.

The Richmond *Republic* of to-day, says that

The Gold Mines in Virginia

Are attracting the capitalists of the North, who are organizing forces to work them in a scientific manner. Gentlemen familiar with the mines of California, represent the gold regions of Virginia equal in richness to those of that State, whilst they possess additional attractions. In fact, they are within thirty hours of the great centre of capital and labor—New York—and have facilities of communication by rail, canal, river, &c., which no new country can possess.

Mr. Wycoff, owner of the Melvin Gold Mine, on the Rapidan river, has returned from the North with seventy-five skilled mechanics and miners, and is settling to work in earnest to develop the wealth of his possession. The company owning the White Hall gold mines are resuming work with two hundred hands, and are about erecting the largest stamp mills ever built in the South, and contemplate having one hundred and thirty stamps in operation before the end of this year.

The Bowden Copper Mines

Are being re-opened, and other mines are being opened, and hundreds not yet tapped but equally valuable, are tauntingly inviting capital, skill and labor, to come and develop their hidden wealth.

The Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad have opened negotiations with the Government for one hundred tension rails, also four locomotives and fifty freight cars, to equip the Piedmont road in rolling stock of the road, which, even with its limited facilities, is doing a more profitable business than before the war. The statement recently published that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to issue 7-20 bonds in exchange for compound interest notes, was not true.

General Howard

Has just received from General Saxton, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of South Carolina and Georgia, a report which gives some startling facts about the condition of affairs in the interior districts.

Capt. Healy, officer of the Bureau at Augusta, on the 23d inst., says an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Gen. Wilder had been made. Capt. Bryant, another of his agents, has been notified, anonymously, that his life will next be taken. Captain Healy was assassinated when returning from his office by three men, who fired numerous shots, three taking effect in his body, either of which would have produced almost instant death. The corpse was afterward horribly mutilated with knives by the cowardly assassins.

Colonel Zown, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Virginia, reported to Gen. Howard from Richmond, that he has reason to believe that the fears recently expressed by a number of citizens of Virginia of insurrection by the freedmen of that State, are entirely groundless.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad—The Election of President—S. S. Bufford Chosen.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Hon. Thos. A. Spence, in consequence of his recent extemporaneous speech, was renominated for Judge of the fourth district of Maryland to-day.

Richmond papers of to-day have been received.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville railroad, on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected by ballot: by the United States of Piedmont Branch, of the Richmond and Danville railroad, as contrary to right and justice, and there is no ground on which the Government can justify the proposed withheld from said company. A committee to wait on the President and request his assistance in recovering the road was appointed. The stockholders of the Danville road met on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a president. General J. E. Johnston, late of the rebel army, and S. S. Bufford, who was member of the Confederate Congress from Danville, were both with a good prospect of a continuance, so far as to-day is concerned. A gentleman, who professes to be some prophet on the weather, remarked yesterday that we had not had our last cooler weather until after the *agricultural rain*.

LIMERICK, JR.

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FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic Telegraph

Contracts for Two Cables.

TO BE LAID NEXT SUMMER.

GREAT EASTERN TO DO THE WORK.

Fenianism in South of Ireland.

TROOPS THERE TO BE INCREASED.

Mr. Bright not to Visit America.

Fetes in Honor of French Fleet.

The Crops in England.

War between Paraguay and Argentine Republic.

HALIFAX, September 14.—The steamship Asia, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d, via Queenstown, on the 3d inst., arrived here at two o'clock this morning. She has three days later dates than those already received. She has fifty-two passengers for this port and ninety-eight for Boston. The steamship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York simultaneously with the Asia.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph have unanimously accepted the offer of the Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable and complete the present one, so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and New Foundland next summer. The manufacture of the new cable has commenced, and the work is being done with the utmost care. Capt. Anderson has received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company for the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and has accepted of it.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were at work in the steamship Australian on the 9th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is stated that, in consequence of the spread of Fenianism, the number of regiments in the north of Ireland is to be increased.

The report that Mr. Bright is to visit America on an official invitation, is pronounced to be without foundation.

The Board of Trade returns for July show a continuous signs failing off in British exports as compared with last year.

The fetes at Portsmouth in honor of the French fleet progressed in the most splendid manner, and concluded on the 1st inst. The whole celebration, although on a large scale, was well carried out, everything passed off in the most happy manner. Banquets, reviews, balls and illuminations succeeded each other in order, and all were alike brilliant and successful. An exception recorded to the French officers by the English people was exceedingly warm and enthusiastic.

At a grand banquet given by the Duke of Somerset in behalf of England, and by M. Chassaupat, in behalf of France, an earnest desire was expressed that the two nations might ever be united and on terms of the most cordial friendship and good will. This exchange of naval hospitalities between France and England is the most splendid display ever made not only in the history of these two great powers, but even of the civilized world, and is universally regarded with great satisfaction.

The crops throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, are turning out far better than was anticipated. During the cultivation of this staple was almost entirely abandoned, and it is not likely to be resumed to any considerable extent. Planters are totally without free negro labor. The manipulations through which this plant must pass cannot safely be entrusted to indolent or inconstant hands. There is considerable activity in the market at present. Large quantities which have been held over for two or three years are daily arriving.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The Body Decidedly Conservative—Negro Evidence to be Admitted in the Courts.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The *Times* has the following from Montgomery, Alabama, to-day: The reconstruction Convention of Alabama met here to-day, about ninety members being present. Ex-Governor Fitzpatrick was chosen President by acclamation. The delegates composed of the solid and best men of the State. It is supposed the action of the body will pretty closely follow that of the Mississippi Convention. It will declare the ordinance of secession void from the beginning, and that resolutions permitting negro testimony in courts will be passed. In any event the doings of this Convention will be decidedly conservative, as the members present have taken the oath of allegiance.

The Indian Councils.

FORT SMITH, September 13.—The Council opened at Camp Napoleon on Tuesday last, at which time the Commissioner of Indian Affairs who asked if the different tribes were ready to sign a treaty of peace. The agents for the Cherokees spoke and said their people had read and understood it thoroughly. The treaty was read between the Commissioners appointed by the President, and the representatives of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Osages, Senacas, Shawnees and Quapaws. To-day they had entered into treaties with the so-called Confederate States, and forfeited all rights, but the Government has decided to accept their action and re-establish order among the different tribes, as they had become satisfied that it was for the good of their people to unite and establish relations with the Government which formerly existed between them, and hereafter recognize it as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over them, and to have no influence with any State, nation, power or sovereignty. In accordance with the above stipulation, the Government will afford protection and security for the persons and property of the Indians. A message was received from the delegates in Armstrong's Academy, and from rebels who are desirous of coming in to make peace with their loyal brethren.

The Council adjourned till 10 A. M., to-morrow.

OUR MIDWAY CORRESPONDENCE.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad—Table of Distances—The Barley Crop—Burgettstown Fair—The Wool Market.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MIDWAY, PA., September 13, 1865.

By the politeness of S. F. Scull, Esq., Auditor Western Transportation Company, we are advised of certain changes in the situations of that part of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, between the Iron City and Steubenville. The distances from the new Union Depot on Liberty street are, viz: South Pittsburgh, one mile; Temperanceville, two; Nimick, four; Brodhead (formerly Sheridan), six; Rosedale (formerly Mansfield), eight; Walker's Mill, eleven; Noblestown, fifteen; McDonald (formerly Havelock, but changed in honor of Edward McDonald, Esq., one of the oldest citizens on the route, and an original, never-flagging friend of the enterprise, who subscribed largely to the stock of the road, gave ground in for a station, and released the right of way over the broad-bosomed tract of a thousand acres), eighteen; Midway, twenty-one; Bulger, twenty-three; Burgettstown, twenty-seven; Finsmore, thirty; Hanlin, thirty-two; Colver, thirty-six; Middletown, forty-three; Cadiz Junction, forty-six; Steubenville, forty-three; Cadiz Junction, sixty-eight; Cricksville, ninety-three; Cosgrove, one hundred and one; Newark, one hundred and five; Columbus, one hundred and sixty; Columbus, one hundred and ninety-three.

President Jewett and his assistants are unremitting in their efforts to put the road in permanent condition for business, and anticipate that accommodation trains will be in motion in a few days. It is rumored that a line of stages will run from McDonald, a station about a distance of seven miles, and thence to Washington.

Much of the late sown barley has sprouted, and presents a disheartening appearance.

The Burgettstown Fair will occur on the 5th and 6th of October, and as the railroad will be in blast, an unusually large attendance is expected. This is between the 1st Tuesday in the county as to an exhibition of sheep, horses and cattle. The past few days have been exceedingly wet, but the weather is now fair and pleasant, and the wheat is being sown rapidly.

Seventy-five cents per pound have been extensively offered for wool, but it is held at eighty cents. If this figure were offered, farmers would sell rapidly.

Yours, &c., J. M. C.

ALLEGED GOLD DISCOVERY NEAR OIL CITY.—A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, named Hugh Joynt, writing from Oil City on the 8th, says that some time since a man found what he though was gold, but which was pronounced worthless. "Last Sunday he took a Californian to the spot where found the supposed precious metal, for the purpose of fooling and having some fun with him. The old miner dug some deeper in the gravel, when he had done, which he found the 'simon pure' article. Five good assayers in Pittsburgh pronounce it *fine gold*. A gentleman of reliability told me a few moments since of the affair. It had been hushed, and has no hesitation in pronouncing it a pure quality of gold."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Pennsylvanians Appointed Assistant Superintendents of Freedmen's Bureau.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 13.—The following officers have been appointed from the First Pennsylvania Artillery as Assistant Superintendents of the Freedmen's Bureau: Capt. Bingham, for Elizabeth City and county; Lieut. James Darling, New Kent County; Lieutenant Frank Martin, Charles City and county; Lieut. Marshall, James City and county; Lieut. J. W. Kay, York county.

A fleet of vessels which were wind-bound in the harbor, sailed to-day. The Philadelphia steamer Penbura from Pensacola, bound to Boston, is at Norfolk with her machinery disabled. The steamer Jonas has arrived from City Point, with a portion of the United States colored regiment bound to Baltimore.

The English Party in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—The English party arrived this morning and proceeded to Planter's Hotel where rooms had been reserved for them. A steamboat excursion on the river, witnessing the capacity and efficiency of our steam fire engines, a drive to the Botanical Gardens at Lowe's Grove, and other prominent points about the city, have been the order of the day. A grand supper at the Southern Hotel, will be given them.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Pardons—Gen. Van Wyck—South Carolina Convention—Resolutions of Discontent, Voted Down—Internal Revenue Ruling.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Yesterday and to-day the President granted fifty-nine pardons, distributed as follows: North Carolina, eighteen; Virginia, twelve; Mississippi, twelve; Alabama, five; and South Carolina, five. The pardon business has not only increased the duties of the President and Attorney General, but those also of the Secretary of State and some of his subordinate officers.

Gen. Van Wick returns to New York to-night. He left the city yesterday to go to Long Island mustering out his old regiment, the 56th New York Veteran Volunteers. He regrets the mustering out of so many colored regiments, because the negro soldier is the best man to remain longer to do what could as well be done by them. He says, from his observations in South Carolina, where he is in command, that the statement that the employment of colored troops is without foundation, and that no more outrages are committed by the black soldiers than the white. The 56th regiment have been in service four years, and he thinks that it is unjust to them that they should be retained because Southern men have a prejudice against colored soldiers.

It is said a telegram has been received here from Columbia, S. C., that the State Convention assembled yesterday, with one hundred members present. It is reported that the Legislature will be convened in that State. Resolutions of discontent were offered and received only five votes, and they were laid on the table after a refusal to print. This seems to indicate a disposition to accept the President's reconstruction policy.

The Internal Revenue Bureau rules that if a person makes a business of selling patent rights, whether he or some other person be the patentee, he is liable to a license tax as a dealer in patent rights; and also, that no deductions can be made from such sales, on account of costs and attorney's fees in proceedings for partition of real estate.

The Status of the Negro in Mississippi.

The right of the negro to hold real estate in Mississippi was fully established by the Convention, and it remains only for the legislature to so adjust the statutes as to confer upon them the required extensive collation of the rights, which required extensive collation of the statutes, was left to the legislature. To insure this end, it will be necessary to remodel their action upon it, a committee was appointed to prepare and report to the coming legislature, a schedule of amendments needed in the future, to make them conform to the fundamental changes lately made in the Constitution.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

Platform of Principles Adopted.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 14.—In the Republican Convention Hon. Amos Walker presented a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing regret at the death of Richard Colden, one of our country's most devoted friends, and recognizing how much we owe to his confidence, John Bright.

The State ticket was then nominated with great unanimity, as follows: Governor, A. H. Bullock; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Claflin; Attorney General, H. S. Briggs, of Pittfield; State Treasurer, Jacob H. Land, of Plymouth; Attorney General, Chester J. Reed, of Fountain; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, of Northampton.

A series of resolutions was read and adopted. First, recognizing the Divine hand in leading our armies to victory. Second, congratulating and thanking our brave soldiers and sailors. Third, extending a cordial welcome and confidence to President Johnson, pledging him the unanimous good will and support in his efforts to re-establish the Government in the South on a basis of exact justice to all. The fourth reaffirms the platform of the last National Convention on the subject of slavery, and asks that there be no

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

THE TWO WAYS.

Just at the moment when the country is beginning to feel the reviving influence of the wise and kindly policy of the President in restoring the Union, a proposition is boldly brought forward to throw everything into a state of discord and enmity, by reducing the Southern States to "Conquered Provinces" and holding them in that condition while the property of the people is confiscated. This would be a fatal stab to the business, the prosperity and the credit of the Nation. Trade and commerce would instantly feel the shock; the future would suddenly be overcast; the hopes that now animate all hearts and that are beginning to bring such substantial returns in business and social intercourse, would be forever blasted, and our expenses would again resume the ascending scale of debt.

"Hold the South as Conquered Provinces and confiscate its property," is the new cry of the disorganizers. On the contrary, the President, with calm statesmanship, pronounces for a kindly policy, and by every means seeks to lead—as they are willing to be led—the Southern people into the paths of peace and fellowship, from which they have so far wandered, restore the fraternal feeling without which there can be no Union, no prosperity,—and by the exhibition of those sentiments so admirably expressed in his speech to the representatives of nine Southern States on a recent visit,—sentiments which, had the martyr LINCOLN lived, would, we are sure, have been his—bring all the States once more into a harmonious family.

If this policy of the President is to be assailed, as we know it is; if the policy of vassalage and confiscation is to be attempted, as we know it will be, and if the substitution of the era of gloom, increased debt through military occupation, and endless strife, is to be sought, for that of good feeling and prosperity, now so auspiciously dawning, then let the people decide which they will have. Apparently this is to be the question,—one that overrides all narrow considerations of a temporary or mere party character, and appeals at once to the higher motives of men as patriots and statesmen.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

No sane man could have expected that South Carolina would choose Constitutional delegates, or anybody else, up to the New England standard of ideas. And because she has not, some people jump to the conclusion that the men chosen must be as bad as they can be—bent on renewing the rebellion at the earliest possible moment. It should be premised that just the right sort of men, as we understand it, are scarce just now in that State; therefore when we find men who were first to go into and last to come out of the rebellion, accepting the result thereof and professing a good degree of what is right, we conclude that, so far from there being perfect reasons for kicking and scolding, there is a reasonable degree of encouragement in the premises. If a wrong-headed and bad-hearted man mends his ways and acts right, there is stronger logic in the fact than in the action of a man who was never wrong,—and whether a man has really reformed and may be trusted, can never be known before he has been tried. We hold that, especially in the case of South Carolina, it is better to try men than to denounce, distrust and thus make them bad, in spite of their good intentions. It is just in this spirit that President JOHNSON expressed himself to his Southern callers the other day, and we think it would be difficult to find a better way than this.

Now, as to the South Carolina election last week, for the choice of delegates for the State Constitutional Convention, it is probable that the result should be regarded in just about this light. Says an intelligent correspondent, writing on the spot: "The Union ticket (except five "of the candidates thereon) was defeated, but "it would not be correct to infer that a *Disunion* "ticket was elected. The fact is that the people "were guided in their choice less by any consid-"eration of present issues than by old political "sympathies and associations, personal prefer-"ence, regard for social position, and perhaps "some other motives."

It should be borne in mind that the "Union" ticket was composed of men not remarkably different from those chosen in their stead, and that their ideas of Unionism were a good ways from what the Intelligencer in Pittsburgh, though we doubt whether, were the two tickets running even here, the "Union" ticket would have a clear field, while in New York city it would stand but a slim chance.

The action of the Convention, soon to assemble, will be the true test by which to judge South Carolina. If the friends of Freedom and Unionism are compelled to fight the ground over every time in Pennsylvania, and in the North generally, what reason have we to expect that the result of the first contest in South Carolina will be all sunshine? Let us not be so unreasonable as to expect full growth in a single day.

A KINDLY POLICY.

When it is borne in mind that ANDREW JOHNSON has suffered, almost unto death, at the hands of the Southern people, fired by the spirit of rebellion, some idea may be had of the strength of the conviction and the candor of his mind, when he used in his speech a few days since the following language: "The people must be trusted with their Government; and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith in carrying out the policy of the Government, and in restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government."

This is the key to the President's policy,—kindness, conciliation and confidence. If this is abused, no one can doubt that the President will act promptly, and with becoming spirit. No reasonable man will deny that, since the strong necessity of the case requires that the two sections must live together in harmony, it is reasonable and wise to make the trial at as early a day as possible, and from whom but the conqueror should words of kindness proceed? Well says the New York *Post*: "In this state "of affairs we think it the part of wisdom in us, "the stronger side, to eschew all mere measures "of revenge. We are conquerors by arms, but "we can afford to be conquerors also by kind-"ness. Southern men profess publicly their "readiness to do right—how can we spurn these "professions? Even if we do not altogether be-"lieve in them; even if we believe that faults "of temper and wrong theories of social life "may so far embarrass them that they will not "at once come up altogether to our hopes and "expectations—can we not do more with them "by trusting them, by throwing the responsi-"bility upon them, by holding them to their "promises, than by embittering them?"

VERMONT AND MAINE.

In these States the Democracy, although they made a great flourish in their respective Conventions, appear to have had hardly any voters at the polls. The result, consequently, in both States, is overwhelmingly for the Republican Union party. Their examples will be imitated by the old Keystone.

ANY PORT IN A STORM.—The Democracy, or what was left of it after the sifting and sorting of the past four years, has been sadly tossed by the billows of misfortune, and in imminent danger of being utterly wrecked. After long benting and tacking in all directions, without improving its prospects, and seeing the desperate peril and hopelessness of its condition, it has, as a forlorn hope, thrown overboard its damaged cargo, put on all sail, and placed the Albany Regency at the helm, for a bold venture toward the quiet harbor of Republicanism. We cannot but commend the wisdom of the plan, and in the hope that the misfortunes of the Democracy may have improved its political character, we shall observe, with some interest, its endeavors to accomplish its difficult undertaking. Unionism is new ground to it. The result alone can decide whether achievement shall equal the aspiration.

"CONQUERED PROVINCES."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* "believes in the policy of treating the Southern States as conquered provinces." This covers a great deal of ground. It carries with it the admission that the Southern States were actually out of the Union, and concedes that a State can secede, which is directly opposed to what has been steadily maintained throughout the war and to the vital principle of the President's plan; and it is, moreover, in perfect accord with the doctrine on which the South based the act of rebellion. This fatal heresy once admitted, the hold on the rebels as traitors is forever lost. For, if a State may secede under the Constitution, the individual, as the South claims, is absolved, by the State's action, and no man can be punished for treason. Holding them as "Conquered Provinces" is punishing the States. Will you pretend that both State and individual may be punished,—that on the "Conquered Province" principle JEFF. DAVIS cannot build a successful defense?

"Conquered Provinces" sounds well in ears open to receive where with the spirit that would contend and lay waste everlastingly may be fed. But it will not stand close examination. It contemplates a standing army and a never-ending expense of great magnitude. It is wholly at variance with the spirit of our Government, and while it would put off for a long period the re-union of the States, it would render the task more difficult in the end. Fighting forever that we may be better friends at some time or other; that the stronger having gained the mastery, will secure the good feeling of the weaker by keeping him down, blue from choking, and naked from stripping, is a new doctrine which most men who reflect will instantly reject.

—All other reasons aside, we reject the "Conquered Province" doctrine, because it concedes the principle of secession, and loosens our hold on JEFF. DAVIS as a traitor.

Mr. STEVENS' project for confiscating the property of the South is a necessary part of the "conquered province" idea. It proceeds from the same unrelenting, never-forgiving, eternal-punishment, total-depravity and perfect destruction spirit in which Mr. STEVENS is a believer, and to which our cotemporary unwisely gives its assent. We ask it to please to give heed to what the New York *Tribune* says on the subject. After bestowing on Mr. STEVENS' many compliments, that journal says:

"Mr. Stevens is a lawyer—an able and sound one—and therefore his proposition is calculated to evoke even more surprise than regret. For, as a lawyer, he cannot but know that the confiscation of 394,000,000 acres of land—five-sixths of the entire area of the States lately in rebellion—its division into "convenient farms," the allotment of forty acres each to one million of adult male freedmen and the sale of the residue (say Two Millions of farms and One Million of houses and city or village lots) to the highest bidders respectively, would not be even imperfectly effected within less than five years, and that the proceeds would barely suffice. For millions of acres of the best cotton lands by non-residents who were never Rebels, while three as much more would be juggled into the hands of unimpeachably loyal persons to shield it from the general sweep. Meantime, all manner of claims would be trumped up—the loyal creditors of Rebels plausibly insisting that *their* property should not be confiscated, as it virtually would be by confiscating the sole available means of their debtors; while the constitutional provision against attainder—to wit, that

"No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted"—would be invoked (we think unduly) to restore the estates confiscated to the children or other heirs of the Rebel owners, with the manifest and certain effect of unsettling titles and reducing prices. Yet Mr. Stevens estimates that there would be 351,000,000 acres of Southern lands to be confiscated under his policy, and that they would average $10 per acre, putting into the Treasury the magnificent sum of Three Thousand Millions, which is more than the whole amount of Currency (Specie, Greenbacks, and Bank Notes) now in the country! Whither does he fancy the money is to come from?

We presume Mr. Stevens would answer—"Take any form or evidence of Public Debt in payment." But even this would be insufficient. The holders of the Debt would not sell, nor half of them, be induced to invest in Southern lands, wrested from their former owners at the point of the bayonet, and held of course by the tenure of conquest and subjugation. To suppose that the widow who has invested the fortune of her children—say $100,000—in the National Debt, whereon she punctually draws an income of $6,000 to $7,000 per annum without care or trouble, will sell or exchange these bonds for confiscated Southern lands at $10 per acre, when she at best must expect no immediate income therefrom—is a hallucination which Mr. Stevens has no right to cherish.

No; instead of selling confiscated lands in the South for three billions and a half the Government would not realize a tenth of that amount, and, instead of dividing up the great estates by this process, would aggravate the enormous evil of Land Monopoly. There would be no general buying of the lands offered for sale by the Government as the "spoils of victory," but a few shrewd rich men holding large amounts of money or Public Debt would combine and buy up hundreds of millions of acres for a song, and then turn to the holders and say, "Don't make fools of yourselves. We will fight you if you insist on it, but why should you? Our true policy is compromise. Here are you, Mr. Jones, with ten thousand acres of Mississippi cotton lands, which you purchased of the Government for $500. Give us a quitclaim to one-half, and we will give you a quitclaim to the other half. You will then have more land than you want; we shall have made a good thing of our purchase, and all be serene. Or, if you choose, we will fight it out with you, either in law or with arms, as you shall indicate." And, after a season of wrath and bluster, of chaos and industrial stagnation, a compromise would be patched up, and a few Northern speculators would own a hundred million acres of Southern lands, bought for a song. If any one supposes this would be advantageous to the immigrants soon to pour into the South by tens of thousands, we beg leave to differ.

Unless all History is a fable, the Government would realize next to nothing from this wholesale confiscation. Who can recall an instance wherein a Treasury was filled or a Public Debt extinguished by the proceeds of a confiscation? Marshals, judges, informers, denouncers, speculators, and the whole vulture tribe whom the scent of a fat carcase calls together, would become suddenly and fearfully rich, but precious little net proceeds would ever reach the Treasury, unless Human Nature has totally changed within a few years; and of such change we can see no evidence.

Worse than all, the Southern People would starve to death while the transformation was in progress. No one would sow the fields or reap the harvests, and no one would build, or repair, or make any considerable improvement, on land sequestrated and about to be sold to the highest bidder; all would be stagnation, disgust, hesitancy—no one employing labor and no one choosing to be sold to the valuation of a property he, with very scanty means, was hoping to buy. In our deliberate judgment, Mr. Stevens' project, if executed, would kill more of the Blacks than the war has sent to their graves, and not many fewer of the Whites.

But we object, moreover, and most earnestly, to Mr. Stevens' project, that it strongly tends to throw the more intelligent and substantial Southerners into the arms of the Northern Copperheads, to the lasting injury of both North and South, and of our whole country. He seems not to care for the enfranchisement of the Blacks; while to us that seems of the utmost consequence, the clearest beneficence, to every part of our country. And we protest against any warfare upon Southern property, for many reasons, but especially because the enfranchisement of these Blacks will be more enlightened and humane than the ignorant and vulgar are less inimical to the Blacks, and are the ones more likely to favor their enfranchisement. They are not the great property-holders, North, or south, but the rowdy, shiftless, thriftless blackguards, who break up Black schools, as lately at Dechord, or who assault, abuse, and murder Blacks women and children, as was done by Seymour's "friends" in this city in July, 1861. Earnestly striving for a true, lasting Peace between North and South, White and Black, freemen and freedmen, we regard every scheme emanating from an earnest and prominent "Radical" which will be deemed harsh or unjust by the South as, while foredoomed to failure, certain to work rust and rankling imbecility through its hallucinated subjects of their opinion and action. We trust even Mr. Stevens will think better of it; and in this hope commend to his thoughtful consideration the following passage from a speech of Mr. Sumner on Confiscation, in Senate, June 27, 1862:

"Let me confess frankly (said Mr. S.) that I look with more hope and confidence to Liberation (he would now say to Enfranchisement) than to Confiscation. To give freedom is nobler than to take property, and, on this occasion, it is grander. Something for all. In this way, the rear-guard of the Rebellion will be surely changed into the advance-guard of the Union. There is in Confiscation, unless only as a club directed against the criminal authors of the Rebellion, a harshness inconsistent with that spirit which it is always sacred duty to cultivate, and which should be manifest in proportion to our triumph—mightiest in the mightiest. But liberated Slaves, loyal to the Union, constitute properly conducted, to carry with it the smiles of a benignant Providence."

PERSONAL.

—The New York *Times*, of Wednesday says: Secretary Stanton has been living for several days on a vessel in the river near West Point, in search of quiet and rest. He went on Monday to Newport, and will visit Boston and this city before his return to Washington.

—The Southern gentlemen who called on the President, and to whom he made the speech we publish to-day, were new men, and not the old politicians. There being not one of this class among them.

—Com. John Rodgers has been detached from the iron-clad Dictator, and ordered to the Vanderbilt, in which steamer he will proceed, as his flag-ship, to San Francisco—accompanied by one or two iron-clads—to be stationed permanently on the coast for harbor and coast defense.

—Governor Anderson, of Ohio, has tendered the State Treasurership to Mr. Flinn, of Elyria, formerly a Vice President of the State Bank. It is thought he will accept.

MIGRATION OF FLIES.—A writer in the Philadelphia *Telegraph* relates the following: "On Saturday evening about six o'clock, while standing on Mill street, in company with a number of other persons, my attention was attracted to something moving in the air overhead resembling a small black cloud, on closer examination it appeared to be a swarm of flies or small insects of some kind, as their motions could be distinctly seen, though they were about 150 feet from the ground. The first swarm seen was succeeded by others, till I saw at least fifty swarms in the space of ten minutes, and others were still passing when I left the spot. The swarms varied in size from a foot to three or four feet in diameter. They moved in a direction nearly West.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In our columns to-day will be found the revised report of President JOHNSON'S speech to the representatives of nine Southern States, who called on him last Wednesday. It will have a more extensive perusal than anything that has fallen from the lips of the President, and we believe it will challenge as wide approval as anything he has spoken since his accession to the Presidency. It was a kindly but *square talk*, and there are some passages to which we desire to call the attention of the reader—and we cannot serve our purpose better than by adopting the language of the Philadelphia *Gazette*:

"For instance, the President remarked: 'The institution of slavery is gone. The former status of the negro had to be changed: and we, as wise men, must recognize so potent a fact, and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us.' To which the southern delegation respond: 'We are willing to do so. Yes, sir, we are willing to do so.' And the President accepting this response, said: 'I believe you are.' In order to make the matter plainer he added, 'I believe, when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out.' To this gentle hint at a matter which has caused much uneasiness, the delegation cried out, 'It will.' This delegation came from many Southern States, and was very numerous. The first passage pledged these delegates to render effectual the change from slavery to freedom, and fixed the Administration on that demand as a *sine qua non*. It did more than this. It pledged the South to change the status of the negro—that is, to give him civil rights, to enable him to protect his own interests by legal process.

* * * * * * *

Another passage in the President's speech not less important is that wherein he remarked, "While I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name, and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from running to extremes." The State sovereignty heresy was so effectually disposed of by the war, that it was not surprising to see a tendency toward the other extreme, that is, a perilous accumulation of power at Washington. It would have been truly amazing if that had not occurred, for the necessities of the war rendered it inevitable the use by the Government of all the powers possible within the limits of the Constitution, and the results accomplished thereby were so grand and striking as to turn many heads with the idea that the day of old things had passed away, and that henceforth we must have a Government vitally strong as well as really so.

It is most gratifying to observe that what the Southern gentlemen so heartily endorsed, receives equally sincere approval in the North.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY CAPITALISTS.

The railroad men and prominent citizens of Cincinnati on Tuesday evening entertained SIR MORTON PETO, SIR ARTHUR KINNAIRD, Mr. JAMES MCHENRY, and other distinguished subjects of queen VICTORIA, with a banquet at the Burnet House, Hotel, Mayor HARRIS presiding. Among the toasts were, in order, the following: First, Her Majesty, the Queen; second, the President of the United States; third, The Army and Navy. The toasts were appropriately responded to, that of the Army and Navy by Gen. "BALDY" SMITH.

In response to the sentiment "Our Honored Guests," SIR MORTON PETO took the floor, and made, in the language of the Cincinnati reporters, "a course of remarks that was at once plain and practicable." The plain course is as follows:

On one point he was especially explicit, and that was the practice of American railroad companies in not paying their rights of capital. They did not discriminate between the capital and money and appropriated a large portion of the earnings or profits of their roads in extending their railroads instead of apportioning it in larger dividends to the stock. There were roads in this country that made profits of ten per cent. or more, and yet they returned but four per cent. to English capitalists. The rest was expended in extending or improving the roads.

This practice of taking the earnings of the road to pay large dividends, explains the numerous complaints against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, of which SIR MORTON PETO and his associates are large shareholders. It has been a matter of complaint for some months, that the accommodations of this road are inadequate for the business offering, and the enormous tariff they place upon local freights, in order to swell SIR MORTON PETO'S dividend, is causing great dissatisfaction among the business men of Venango and Crawford counties. For public convenience, for which railroads are supposed partly to have been constructed, the American system is the best, as we have reason to know from experience.

Losses of the Grand Armies in 1864.

Grant's Total Loss from the Rapidan to Richmond, 88,387 Men—Sherman's Loss from Dalton to Atlanta, 37,199 Men.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has compiled from official sources a statement of the casualties in the Army of the Potomac from the 3d of May until November 1st, 1864, and of those in Gen. SHERMAN'S army from the time it moved on Dalton until after the capture of Atlanta. The casualties in the Army of the Potomac in the time specified were in the actions of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, (three), in the trenches Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Peebles' Farm, the trenches and Boydton Pike. The casualties were: Killed—officers, 790; enlisted men, 9,793; wounded—officers, 2,705; enlisted men, 51,161; missing—officers, 775; enlisted men, 23,083. Aggregate loss, 88,387. The casualties in the Army of the Mississippi were: Killed, 5,284; wounded, 26,129; missing, 5,786. Aggregate loss, 36,199.

From the above statement, it appears that in the Army of the Potomac, in six months, seven thousand seven hundred officers, and fifty-two seven hundred and seventy-six enlisted men, or a total of ten thousand five hundred and seventy-two were killed outright, and two thousand seven hundred and ninety-six officers and fifty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-one enlisted men, or a total of very nearly fifty-four thousand were more or less severely injured. It is think, says the correspondent, the total of sixty-four thousand killed and wounded was about one-third of the aggregate force under General Grant's command, (computing the total strength of the army when it left Culpepper, and the reinforcements sent to it in the stated time. The loss in the Wilderness battles was greater, next, that at Cold Harbor. The unparalleled bloodiness of the struggle at Spottsylvania is illustrated by the unusually large number of killed.

Against a total missing of twenty-three thousand, the Army of the Potomac has a set off of fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy prisoners, captured from the enemy. Of guns the same army lost twenty-five and captured thirty-two.

The Grand Army of the Mississippi captured and received an aggregate of 12,485 prisoners and deserters during the active operations ending with the fall of Atlanta, of whom about twenty-five per cent. came voluntarily into our lines. Of guns, twenty-six were taken and sixteen lost by General Sherman's army.

From May 1st to the middle of September, no less than 52,217 of General Sherman's soldiers, besides the wounded, were medically treated, of which aggregate the remarkably small number of only 120 died from various diseases.

Of artillery ammunition, the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio expended together 19,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 22,107,162 rounds.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Perry county have nominated Capt. D. L. Tressler for Assembly. He is a young attorney of Bloomfield, and was in the nine months' service.

They had a dead lock in the Democratic Senatorial Conference in the Cumberland and York district last week. The York conferees voted fifty times for Hon. A. Holstand Glatz; the Cumberland conferees voted exactly the same number of times for Col. James Chestnut, and each candidate had exactly the same number of votes at every ballot.

The Union men of Warren, have nominated Col. Harrison Allen for Assembly. Joseph A. Neill is the Democratic candidate.

Capt. Brown having declined the nomination for Assembly in Clinton county, Sergeant T. F. Dornblazer has been nominated.

The Democrats of Lehigh have renominated Nelson Welser and James J. Kline for Assembly.

The Democrats of Wayne county have renominated Rev. Wm. M. Nelson for Assembly, and selected two sets of judicial conferees—one favorable to Mr. Crane and the other in favor of Judge Barret.

The Union men of Fulton county have nominated Nicholas Ott for Sheriff—the first man who entered Fort Steadman when Gen. Hartcraft recaptured it—John C. Fletcher for Jury Commissioner, and William Hanks for Commissioner.

The Union men of Lebanon have nominated Capt. Jacob Melly for Assembly. Col. Mark was elected delegate to the next State Convention. A resolution requesting the various officeholding positions under the Government by appointment to resign in favor of soldiers was adopted. Hon. J. W. Killinger, the Collector, publishes a card endorsing the resolution, and stating that he had previously resigned in favor of a veteran soldier.

The Union Senatorial conferees of Adams and Franklin counties have ratified the nomination of Mr. McConaughy, Esq.

The Union State Committee have appointed a meeting for Northwestern Pennsylvania at Corry, Erie county, on Thursday, 28th inst., at twelve o'clock. Among the speakers expected to attend the meeting are Senator Wilson, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Hon. W. D. Boulson, and Governor Morton, of Indiana. An effort is being made to have General Hooker present, to preside at the meeting.

The Democracy of Crawford county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Lyman Hall, Al. W. Jennings; District Attorney, Clark Ewing; Treasurer, Geo. H. Bell; Commissioner, John Colton; Surveyor, Geo. Long; Auditor, James Anderson.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Conciliation---Confidence---Justice.

Speech of President Johnson to Representatives of Nine Southern States.

The following is a revised copy of the speech made by President Johnson, on Monday, at the interview accorded to the representatives of nine Southern States:

GENTLEMEN:—I can only say, in reply to the remarks of your chairman, that I am highly gratified to receive the assurances he has given me. They are more than I could have expected under the circumstances. I must say I was unprepared to receive so numerous a delegation on this occasion; it was unexpected; I had no idea it was to be so large, or represent so many States. When I expressed as I did my willingness to see at any time so many of you as chose to do me the honor to call upon me, and stated that I should be gratified at receiving any manifestations of regard you might think proper to make, I was totally unprepared for anything equal to the present demonstration. I am free to say, it excites in my mind feelings and emotions that language is totally inadequate to express. When I look back upon my past actions and recall a period scarcely more than four short years ago when I stood battling for principles which many of you opposed and thought were wrong, I was battling for the same principles that actuate me to-day, and which principles I thank my God you have come forward on this occasion to manifest a disposition to support. I say now, as I have said on many former occasions, that I am opposed to consolidation, to combines, or animosities to any living soul south of Mason and Dixon's line, however much he may have differed from me in principle. The time should be forever buried from our recollection. I am free to say, that I have been the only true one. I remember how I stood pleading with my Southern brethren when they stood with their hats in their hands ready to fall over bucks upon the United States; how I implored them to stand with me there and maintain our rights and fight our battles constitutionally, and how I always told the United States, I think now, as I thought then, and endeavored to induce them to believe, that our true position was under the law and under the Constitution of the Union with which the institution of slavery in it; but if that principle made an issue that rendered a disintegration possible it was that principle and that only that I was opposed to from transmitting to our children a country as bequeathed to us by our fathers—I had nothing else to do but to stand by my Government, be the consequences what they might, I said then, what you all know, that I was for the institutions of the country as guaranteed by the Constitution, and have always been for the Union of the States, as I remember the taunts, the jeers, the scowls with which I was treated. I remember the cries of treason at that time, and I remember the threats and intimidations that were freely uttered by the men who opposed me, and whom I wanted to be friend and guide by their side. I say that, feeling and knowing in my own integrity, and that I was right, I heeded not what they might say or do to me, and was inspired and encouraged to do duty regardless of aught else, and have lived to see the realization of my predictions and the fatal error of those whom I vainly essayed to save from the fate which I could not turn forsee. Gentlemen, we have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it was we who was responsible for it. Yes, the South made the issue, and I now know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error they frankly acknowledge it, in a manly, open, candid manner, and will be governed by a due regard for right and justice, and be determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as such they love their country in this hour of trial and suffering—why cannot we come together and reason upon the conditions of the hour and adjust them according to the principles of honor and justice? The institution of slavery, as it existed, has been destroyed. The negro had to be changed, and we, as wise men, must recognize so patch it a fact and adapt ourselves to circumstances as they surround us. Gentlemen—We are willing to say, sir, we are willing to do so. Yes, sir, I believe you are, when your faith is pledged, when your consent has been given, as I have already said, I believe it will be maintained in good faith, and every pledge or promise fully carried out. Gentlemen, I will tell a tale or destroy the South or North, the East or the West. I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution of the United States. In doing so, I know I oppose some of you gentlemen of the South when this doctrine of secession was being urged upon the country. I made the declaration, you failed to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to day as I have ever stood, firmly in the opinion that a monopoly contemplated in this country the monopoly must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed; and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor, comes forth and expresses her satisfaction that the slavery issue is adjusted in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been arrested and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed, I want not only you, but the people of the world, to know that while I dreaded and feared disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation or concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name; and if the issue is forced upon us, I shall still endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from running to extremes. That is what I say, but I say let the same rules be applied. Let the Constitution be our guide. Let the preservation of that the object for which we struggle, the principal aim. Let it be our hope that the Government may be perpetual, and that the principles of the Government may be preserved in all their rightful justice, may be handed down without spot or blemish to our posterity. As I have before remarked to you, I am grateful to see so many of you here to-day, and to witness a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperities are sharp, that I had my feelings to gratify, and that I should not fail to avail myself of the favorable indies that would present themselves to gratify such despicable feelings. Gentlemen, if my acts will not speak for me, I know that words will be of any profession I might now make would be equally useless. But, gentlemen, if I know myself at all, I know that I have the will, and shall do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men, by whom they had reposed their confidence led them astray to their own undoing. If there is anything that I love, it is justice, truth, and correct principles, on the principles of the Constitution, to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. Let me assure you, also, that there is no feeling of vindictiveness or resentment to deal harshly with the Southern people. There may be speeches published from various quarters that are calculated to excite prejudice, but let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it is, the great object of the Government to make the Southern people feel that they are a component part of these United States, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firm than it has ever before been. Then may confidence be restored in the hearts of a proper spirit? In other words, let us look to the Constitution. The issue has been made and decided, and we submit to it. I have fought the fight, and am determined to follow it as fathers and brothers, and as such

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

Our Washington Correspondence.

A Stormy Session of Congress Approaching—The Greater and the Lesser Questions—How Mr. McCulloch came to be Secretary—The Ohio Senatorial Contest—Meeting of Loyal Pennsylvanians.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 12, 1865.

The coming session of Congress is destined to be one of the most memorable in our history. Questions of unprecedented importance will compel attention, and circumstances will make the solution imperative. With the effort to adopt such a policy of reconstruction of civil government at the South as will ensure a permanent regeneration of the social policy of that cankered section, questions of finance growing out of a colossal debt, will unite to tax the best talent of our legislators.

Already rustlings premonitory of the word-storm, which will din our ears when the national conclave comes together, may be heard, and pitrochs of speechmaking chieftains gathering their clans. The Republicans will muster in three grand divisions, with numerous sub-divisions, showing wide diversities of opinion. First, the universal suffrage radicals, led by Sumner for the East and Ben. Wade for the West. Second, the reconstruction radicals, who subordinate the suffrage question, but go for a thorough regeneration of the conquered section, and would treat it as having been *de facto* out of the Union, as having forfeited its political rights, and as now utterly at the option of the conquerors—of which class Thad. Stevens is an exponent. Third, the conservative Republicans, who leave little wind for the Democratic sails, taking ground against negro suffrage; among the most prominent of these are Raymond, of the *Times*, and Kasson, of Iowa. The Democracy will practicably be a unit, although the Barnburner triumph at the recent New York State Convention will put a very fine anti-slavery nerve into the backs of those who lately passed as War Democrats, and they will quickly snub and ignore the Wood-Vallandigham peace faction. These, however, are only biding their time until restoration gives them allies from the South, when woe to the Barnburners. In view of all this, and much other, we habitues of the Senate and House galleries are anticipating an unusually exciting season this coming winter.

Among the minor matters which will be brought before Congress next winter is the subject of an increase of the national bank circulation, by the limited by the act passed last session. It is almost certain that an increase of the National currency will be authorized, as the pressure in that direction is immense. The advantages accruing to capitalists permitted by law to issue paper money are so great that a multitude of envious eyes are now cast at the present monopolists. Those National banks which are created depositaries of public moneys, enjoy advantages which are denied to other bankers, as a part of the average of their deposits can be used in the business. If these deposits were but a source of profit to the banks, we should never have heard the complaints of favoritism being displayed by revenue collectors in depositing with the National banks in their districts, which were so frequent not long since. The amount of Government funds held on deposit by some of the National banks is enormous. The First National Bank of Washington has had an average of seven and a half millions of dollars of such deposits, and is probably holding something near that amount now. With the safety and rapidity of profit resulting from the establishment of a National Bank, which is really giving the banker the use and profit of so much of the floating wealth of the community as is represented by this paper circulation, as also do the State banks, what wonder that those who are now shut out because the quota assigned to their State under the act limiting the volume of National currency, should be clamorous for an enlargement of so profitable a monopoly? This subject will give rise to some pungent discussion next winter.

Talking of currency and matters financial, (and are not impecunious Bohemians usually full of theories on such subjects?) thought naturally turns by association to the Secretary who has in charge these interests—so important to us lately-become debt-laden and tax-proving people. And, having come to speak of him, it may interest some curious ones to know the manner in which the name of the present head of the Treasury Department was first suggested to President Lincoln in connection with that position. While the question, who should become Mr. Fessenden's successor, was still undecided, and the President was being overwhelmed with advice from all quarters and bored at all possible times, and in every conceivable way, by the friends of various aspirants, vigorous in exerting "pressure," Mr. Carpenter, the artist, was quietly working at his easel in one of the rooms at the White House. One day Mr. Lincoln came into the studio, and, throwing himself upon a lounge, said he liked to come and talk sometimes with him (Mr. Carpenter) as he never wanted anything. The painter went on, touching up his picture—it was the Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, if I mistake not, which afterwards elicited so many commendations while it hung in the Capitol rotunda—and adding an occasional remark to the President's flow of talk. Mr. Lincoln at length spoke of the vacant secretaryship, the disposal of which was causing him so much anxiety and weary boredom, and Mr. Carpenter modestly suggested that Hon Hiram for the place could be found no better than Judge McCulloch. Mr. Lincoln said that he had never thought of him and that he had not been proposed for the place, adding that the bankers had Wall street men all spoke well of him, and would doubtless be pleased with his appointment, but querying whether that would not be as much an argument against as for it. Mr. Lincoln after reflection thought not—that it would be desirable to have the confidence of the moneyed men. A short time after this, during a visit to New York, in conversation with some leading bankers, Carpenter spoke of Mr. McCulloch, asking them whatreflect his appointment as Secretary would have upon financial matters. They unanimously united in expressing the opinion that it would create a confidence which would be of great service to the country at that time, adding some high compliments upon his integrity and ability as a financier. On the train, when returning to Washington, Mr. Carpenter met Speaker Colfax, and the same topic coming up, he related his conversation with the Wall street men. This impressed Mr. Colfax so favorably, that he insisted Mr. Carpenter should tell the President what had been said, and taking him in his carriage when they left the train, had him driven to the White House, where he saw Mr. Lincoln and conversed with him again upon the subject, giving him the reasons which he had heard urged in New York in favor of Mr. McCulloch's appointment. From this time Controller McCulloch was ahead of all competitors, and once seriously thought of, he received the support of Chief Justice Chase, as well as the whole national banking interest, and was soon after appointed.

The Ohio Senatorial contest already promises excitement, its virulence extending even here. However, better settle those things early, for if they are brought down to the primary meetings, the real choice of the people is more likely to be known. Some comments elevated by the active part the former partizans of Justice Chase are taking against Senator Sherman.

I attended a meeting of loyal Pennsylvanians last evening, where general arrangements were made for sending home a full vote for the October election, the importance of which, I only hope, is as fully appreciated throughout the state as it is here. Gen. Jordan, State Agent, presided, and several choice little speeches were made—the richest by a patriotic Irish mechanic. Something had been said about the extensive outlay upon poorly paid clerks by a journey to the State, to which, in the course of his remarks, he replied in this wise: "I, myself, have before now paid five dollars to protect myself from the bites of mosquitoes, and think they have hellishly done the same. Now, wouldn't any one of yez willin ly pay twice that to protect his country from the bites of the infamous Copperhead sinnicks?" I can convey the sentiment, but the manner and brogue are indescribable.

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Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR will find a speedy and permanent cure in

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The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found exactly different from all other articles for the same purpose.

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DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. HEMSEN & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, dating from the 1st of August, 1865. Mr. C. Hemsen retiring and disposing of his interest to the remaining partners

C. F. HEMSEN,
WM. HEMSEN,
M. O'C. HEMSEN,

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865.

The undersigned will continue the business of manufacturing Window-glass and glassware, under the old firm name of C. HEMSEN & SONS.

WM. HEMSEN,

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865. au15-1m

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of the "PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY," is now dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE MARSHALL and GEORGE JEPSON retiring therefrom, and SAMUEL MASON and EDWARD WARD BINNS having entered into copartnership, will retain the name, assume the debts, and continue the business of the old firm.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEPSON.

Rochester, Pa., July 29, 1865. au24f

EDWARD BINNS,.....SAMUEL MASON.

BINNS & MASON'S

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We POSSESS ALL THE SKILL with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Jeffries & Co., Sheffield, and warrant both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar goods in the market, whether of American or British production. ju13-3m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3.65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, convertible into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in gold.

For further particulars, apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents,
jy30 No. 57 Fourth street.

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & PAIRO. WM. M'COMBS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE, Stocks, Loans, Gold and Silver Bullion, on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States loans bought and sold at market rates and 1f

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT HAYS,	F. G. SAILER,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL IRA,
W. K. McKNIGHT,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836,

CAPITAL.....1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE United States Treasury,

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my14-tf

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF

PITTSBURGH.

Capital paid in $1,000,000, with privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on favorable terms, and on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
P. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
my1-4m

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.

Isaac Trescott,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, &c.,

Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

W. & C. K. HERRICK,

IMPORTERS OF

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, AND FRENCH PERFUMERY;

DEALERS IN

IVORY, RAW BONE, BUFFALO AND RUBBER COMBS, TOOTH, NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES.

A full assortment of fine English cutlery constantly on hand.

Stationers' Warehouse.

No. 75 John Street, New York.
se6-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut, west side,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS.

COMPLETE YOUR VOLUMES.

BACK NUMBERS OF

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

PETERSON,

LESLIE'S MONTHLY,

DEMOREST,

And all other Magazines, only 15 cents—only 15 cents

CALL EARLY, before they are all gone, at

PITTOCK'S,

DUFF'S BANK,

RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT and
MERCANTILE BLANKS,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
se6 Corner Wood and Third streets.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

No. 107 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continue to fit up dwellings with WATER and GAS, in the best style. Our facilities are not surpassed by any. We employ none but competent and skillful workmen. Our stock of material is the largest in the city, and our prices will be found moderate.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited. au30

PURE MECCA OIL.

15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL,

Received and for sale by

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

OIL LEASES FOR SALE—NOW IS the time to negotiate for well selected tracts, from 2 to 20 acres, extending 20 years, with one-eighth royalty to land owner, with first-class derricks erected thereon, some of which are within a short distance of good paying wells. Said tracts are located on all the most prominent runs, tributaries of Dunkard Creek. These leases will be sold for cash or for part cash, notes or bonds, on favorable terms. Address J. SHELDON HALLARY, Greensboro, Greene co., Pa. se2-2taw2m

VALUABLE TRUCK FARM

FOR SALE,

On Neville Island. The farm of James Cole, Sr., at the head of Long Island, Neville township, containing 46 acres, is offered for sale. It is directly opposite Bridgeville station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, about five miles below the city. There are two good, large frame dwelling houses and one small tenant house on the premises; 100 apple trees in good bearing condition; 100 peach trees, besides plum, pear, cherries, strawberries, and all the smaller fruits in abundance, making it one of the best fruit and orchard farms in the country. There is also a good landing on the premises. The land is principally in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable terms. A plan of the premises to JAS. COLE, Jr., or to J. W. WHITE, No. 106 Fifth street. se7-1w

OIL LANDS

FOR SALE.

Thirty-six acres on West Hickory Creek, 1¼ miles from the Hickory oil wells.

Also, three contiguous tracts of land on West Hickory Creek, near Tidioute, three-fourths of a mile from two flowing oil wells, containing respectively 50, 51, 52 and 52 acres. The creek flows through each tract. There are several wells being bored on neighboring tracts, and good indications of oil.

Also, the one-twentieth undivided interest in 42 acres of land, (part of Wm. McKinney's farm,) situate between Pithole Creek and Pithole City, and within a mile from the Homestead Island Wells, which are two of the best oil on Pithole. This tract is sufficient for over 50 wells. Our company proposes to put down five wells for half the oil, and a bonus, and the purchaser has the choice of either one-twentieth of the land interest in all the wells put down.

Individuals and companies desiring to purchase oil lands in any of the above will do well to examine our property. We will sell at reasonable figures.

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.
se7-2tw

VALUABLE

Coal and Farming Land for Sale.

Situated one-fourth mile below Glenwood, four miles below Wheeling, Marshall county, W. Va., running from the river back to the hills, containing 59 acres, with 12 acres of coal. There is 20 acres of river bottom, in good cultivation, with a small orchard of choice fruit trees. There are 15 acres cleared, three-fourths of which is cleared and cultivated. A first-rate landing at the river, and green facilities on a steamboat wood yard. Terms easy. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at Glenwood.

JOHN S. HOLMES.
se12-6t

LAND FOR SALE.—330 ACRES, partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of Mount Damascus Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Monroe county, Ohio, and 76 miles west of Pittsburgh, about 200 acres under cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts pretty well timbered. For sale in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascusville, Mahoning county, Ohio. au30-1sep30

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, fireproestory warehouse, 21x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Messrs. Bennett, Thos. B. Updike.

au8-tf Manchester Savings Bank.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. The same to be in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable terms. A plan of the premises to JAS. COLE, Jr., or to J. W. WHITE, No. 106 Fifth street. se7-1w

OIL LANDS

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the property is in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable terms. A plan of the property can be seen at the office of

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the property is in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable terms. A plan of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au8-tf Attorney at Law.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

with about One Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES.

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 14 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter of

Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my24

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM owned by Burgess Lyon, containing about 160 acres, only 100 acres cleared, with a small SAW MILL and GRIST MILL thereon. There is a good stock of cultivation. The balance is uncleared and heavily timbered. About two-thirds of the land is underlaid with an excellent vein of coal, varying from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the farm. It has on it the Florence and Burgess Lyon coal banks, now operating. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 miles of Pittsburgh, and about 15 from Steubenville. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Florence, Washington county, Pa., or call on the proprietor at Pittsburgh.

au21-tf S. LIVINGSTON.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE.—A well known Negley Run improved Farm, about 4 miles from the city, on the Ohio river road, which has been divided into lots containing from 2 to 12 acres and will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers. On the premises are a large two story frame dwelling, a barn and stone springhouse, with an excellent spring of water that excelled for coolness by none in the county. There are plenty of fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and grapes, and a variety of small fruits. The land is cleared with coal, and is well watered by Negley Run and running streams. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
au23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS

FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one-third of an acre each, (with some choice 10 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most healthy localities in the city, and is free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the residences in many parts undesirable. The view of the river and city, which is unsurpassed, makes the property more desirable. Being only 2 miles from the court house, and 1 mile from the Fifth ward school, it can be reached in a pleasant walk or ride in from 7 to 20 minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the ground a large and commodious brick dwelling house. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots on sale at a slight advance in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

ju8-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS,

At Braddock's Fields, on the Central Passenger Railway, commencing on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. 29 large and desirable building lots, 30 feet on Penn street, each 132 feet deep, and 30 and 40 feet on Braddock avenue, each 132 feet to an alley. Also 2 large lots of over 2 and 4 acres, having each a fine spring of water, and well adapted for gardening or for manufacturing purposes. Suitable arrangements have been made with the Commissioners of the R. R. Company to stop the cars at the ground. Title perfect and free of charge. Several lots will leave the depot, corner of Wood and Penn streets, at 9 o'clock on the morning of sale, and every half hour after. For plan of lots, &c., apply to JOHN H. MAHAFFAY & CO., 102 Fourth street. se6-6t

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Residence property, situate on the Ohio river, in Beaver county, Pa., about 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 247 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny gravel, about 100 acres still under the hill and timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent cellar under it. Well an Orchard of the best varieties of fruit trees, now in bearing; also, a Tenant House, &c. This property is situated in the heart of the Monongahela coal district, and is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co. or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1865, at public auction, at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share, the January 4, 1865, with interest and charges thereon, 2,584 shares in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment above referred to, according to the terms of the charter and by-laws of the company. Eastern stockholders may redeem their stock, as above provided, at the office of E. B. Morgan & Co., brokers, 21 Wall street, New York, or at the office of the company, 221 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time prior to the close of business on FRIDAY, the 13th of October, next, at which time the sale will be closed. By order of the Directors. JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer Monongahela Mining Company. Pittsburgh, September 4, 1865. se6-td

DWELLING HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, No. 1021 Carroll St., in Allegheny City, (one block from Ayer on Robinson street to Federal street) 50 feet, and extending back 132 feet to Ayer street. The dwelling is of brick, two stories high, and contains 9 rooms, in all—large cellar. This property can be bought low. E. McLAIN & CO.,
se6 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

The splendid residence of the subscriber is offered for sale, situated at Oakland, on Craft avenue, within three minutes' walk of the Oakland Passenger Railway, making it very accessible to the business portion of the city. The house is of the very best style, including all the modern improvements. No pains or expense has been spared in making it an elegant home. The grounds are handsomely laid out, containing five acres of the choicest variety of fruit, consisting of fruits, shrubbery and flowers, with a well-finished brick stable, with carriage house and out-buildings combined, and two wells of good water, large cistern, and large reservoir of soft water which supplies the house with water in the city. The above is worthy the attention of any one wishing a desirable home in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of CHAS. S. BISSELL, No. 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9-2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

PITHOLE TERRITORY.

Ninety acres of land on Pithole Creek, 5 miles above the Homestead Well, and one mile from Nelsburg; it is part of tract No. 179, Allegheny township, Venango county, Pa. It is well set for boring; is considered good territory, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Price low. ALEX. WALLACE,

Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.
September 7, 1865. se11-2w

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE

ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 24 DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6456 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Stewart county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine, a Foundry separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods Store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. A Good Frame House, Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles, are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools comprising Mill Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, with approved security, and liens retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, wagons, carts, mules, horses, gear and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, mules, horses, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to be said valuation, in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will find this worthy their notice, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.
se21-tocl

INSURANCE.

CASH

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JARE HILL,
R. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	ROBERT KING,
WM. H. FORSYTHE,	SAML. M'CLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

my

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FORT PITT BOILER WORKS.

More Novelties—A New Boiler Shop—A Tank that Came through the Fire—New Paper Mill—Rotary Cylinders—Remarkable Test of Pittsburgh Iron—The Work of a Year—Rewards of Industry and Perseverance—Example for Young Men—Ambition a Duty.

As has been observed before, the genius of Pittsburgh mechanics never fails to present something in the way of novelty. Visit a foundry, a boiler shop, a glass house, or a steel manufactory, knowing that you have already seen the same processes, or feeling that there is nothing new to be seen, and you are sure to be introduced to some new fact, some new method, or some entirely original invention. Although one may imagine one boiler yard much the same as another—the same kind of work being prosecuted, there is certainly some new idea ready to be revealed. The facts elicited in conversation show how the business of Pittsburgh is getting independent of outside help, and absolutely lends one to wonder what we will be like when we make everything for ourselves. But, fear not, Pittsburgh will occupy no such selfish position; it will always be at peace with the rest of the world—always able and ready to lend a helping hand to outsiders, but never dependent on poor relations for good iron, especially, while our own material maintains the affinity for that of other mountains than those of Pennsylvania, or America. Metals are very much like men—the union of all the good elements that are in them is sure to produce the most commendable qualities. It may appear singular that a visit to a Boiler-making shop should suggest this train of thought, but the strangeness will disappear as the details are narrated.

The Fort Pitt Boiler Works are located at the junction of Second, Third, Liberty and Short streets. A new addition having been built to these works, the idea of a visit to the interior was at once suggested. Here we found some seventy-five men hard at work. In all the departments of boiler-making, cutting, bending, punching and riveting. The ground occupied is one hundred and sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet. Here are made steam-boilers, oil stills, tanks, chimneys, &c. There appears to be every facility in the way of tools, including shears, punches, bending rollers and such others as are necessary for the construction of the articles manufactured.

Within the past year the works were increased by the erection of a new brick building two stories high, and measuring one hundred feet by forty-five and six feet. In this new building there is a new engine and boiler used to drive the machinery in that part of the works only.

There is a pair of bending rollers of sufficient length to take in a sheet of iron ten feet long. These rollers, with the frame work, weigh about twelve tons.

There is also a combined punch and shears, weighing over eight tons.

Upright, or what are familiarly known as "nigger" boilers are manufactured here. They derive their title of "nigger" from the fact that they can be easily moved from one place to another, and are much used for hoisting.

The boiler work for the magnificent new steamboat Dictator was done in this shop.

The new tanks and stills for the oil refinery of Messrs. Woolridge & Atwood, at saw Mill Run, near Temperanceville, are being constructed at these works. It may be remembered that on the 31st of August a fire occurred at the refinery referred to, by which a large quantity of oil and a number of tanks were destroyed. There was one tank containing two thousand six hundred barrels of oil, which although at a white heat, and in the midst of the flames, came out all sale. This tank had been made at the Fort Pitt Boiler Works.

A new set of boilers for Capt. William Hannah's steamboat are nearly finished.

We also observed in process of construction something decidedly new, the first thing of the kind made West of the mountains, a machine for rotary cylinders for the use of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company whose mills are at Manayunk, Pa. These cylinders are, each, six feet in diameter, and twenty-two feet long, and are being made of iron three eighths of an inch thick, with a quarter inch rivets. These cylinders are to be the receptacles for rags, and as they revolve they receive a certain volume of steam, which, with the motion converts the rags into pulp, which as soon as made is discharged into another vessel prepared to receive it, and ready for paper. The iron of which these cylinders are being built was made by Reese, Graff & Bell, of this city, and was subjected to a tensile test of 905 pounds to the square inch. Under this test it proved stronger than Eastern iron. A set of connecting double flue boilers is also being made for the Paper Manufacturing Company. The ground for these new paper works has been broken already, and the mills will be constructed as rapidly as possible.

Some estimate of the work done at the Fort Pitt Boiler Works may be formed from the following facts: During the year, two hundred tons of boiler iron have been used, fifty tons of rivets have been made into oil stills, not less than one hundred tons of sheet iron have been used for chimneys and other light work; sixty tons of rivets have been used, and seventy-five tons of bar iron.

The proprietors of these works are D. W. C. Carroll, Esq., and N. Snyder, Esq., both of whom our readers can remember when, about six years ago, these gentlemen started in business together, with very little capital beyond their own private and accomplished mechanics. It is not a little gratifying to see them now engaged in a flourishing business, and yearly expanding themselves so as to be of increased service to the community—to the world. Let other young men take heed to their example of prudence, industry, perseverance, and a commendable economy, and like them rise. It is no disgrace for a man to be poor, unless in his poverty he has no ambition to improve his condition in life. An aimless life is disgraceful, because it is in large measure useless, excepting in the small portion that it can be directed by others for the public good. We wish increased wealth and happiness to all who are following the light-guiding star of Progress.

When the Subsistence Committee will Vacate the City Hall.

It may be remembered that the amiable and patriotic Market Committee, a day or two ago, addressed a little note to the Subsistence Committee, inquiring when it would be convenient for them to vacate the City Hall, as it was necessary to use it soon for market purposes. The Subsistence Committee, it is understood, has responded to the effect that when their work is through the Hall will be surrendered very cheerfully. It is very doubtful, however, whether the people of this city will feel grateful to the Market Committee for making any proposition which contemplates the use of the City Hall for market purposes. Persons familiar with the ins and outs of our markets, say that there never was less reason on which to base such a proposition than just at this time. Whatever the Committee on Markets may deem wise, it is hoped that Councils will determine that the public is of more consequence than the theories of impracticable philosophers. When the Subsistence Committee shall have done with the City Hall, it is hoped that it will be devoted to some loftier purpose than a huckster meeting house. When the people of Pittsburgh have not yet reached to that depth of animal appetite which would indicate to the outside world that they live exclusively on cabbages and potatoes. Some persons are of the opinion that the City Hall is of the most consequence to our property for public assemblages and demonstrations, such as are usual in cities of great National importance such as Pittsburgh claims to be. Meantime the Halls of Congress refusing from the battle-fields of the Union will continue to be entertained at the City Hall.

New Castle Items.

"Seneca," the attentive correspondent of the COMMERCIAL at New Castle, sends the following items:

"The Commissioners of this county of Lawrence have at last made a contract for an iron bridge, to be erected in this town on Main street, across the Neshannock creek. It is to be a double-track bridge, the two inside tracks to be nine feet wide each, with side walks six feet wide in the clear. Mr. Z. King, of Cleveland, is the architect and builder of the bridge, which is to be completed by the 20th of October next. Now, if some enterprising man or men would build a nice eating-house or hotel across the Shenango creek, handy to the railroad, it would be a great convenience to the traveling community of our county and town. As it is, the train leaves Pittsburgh at 8.30 a. m., stops at Homewood 20 minutes for supper, and then sweeps the citizens of this place till 7 o'clock before getting home, which if we had a good hotel convenient to the railroad we would get here at 35 minutes after 6 o'clock. There is no doubt but it would be a good investment."

BOYS STILL COMING HOME.—The cry is, still they come." The Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Augustus B. Bonnaffon, numbering about nine hundred men, are expected to arrive in the city this afternoon. After partaking of the hospitalities of our city at the hands of the Subsistence Committee, in the City Hall, they will proceed to Camp Reynolds, where they will be formally paid off. Forty-seven boxes of this regiment passed through the city on Wednesday, dining at the Soldiers' Home, on their way.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson will take her farewell benefit at the Opera House this evening, when she will appear in the beautiful play, entitled "Ours," or "Our Boys." In addition she will execute a favorite dance, and Sefton will appear in "Deeds of Dreadful Note." This is an attractive bill, and combining the lady favorite with the popularity, will ensure a crowded audience this evening.

BENEDICT OF LAWRENCE BARRETT.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the talented tragedian, will appear this evening delighting large and fashionable audiences at the Pittsburgh Theatre the past four nights by his admirable performance of "Elliot Grey." He will positively conclude his engagement in this city to-night, when he will take a benefit. It is seldom the favorite of the drama in this city has the opportunity of witnessing so truly elegant a performance throughout as that of "Rosedale" by Mr. Barrett, and the excellent company at the theatre. This beautiful play will be performed for the fifth and last time of this engagement to-night, and the occasion is the benefit of the clever representative of "Elliot Grey," the theatre will doubtless be crowded.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2.50 a m	Mail	1.30 a m
Mail Accommodation	9.00 a m	Fast Line	2.00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	12.00 m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	2.45 p m
Philla. Express	3.25 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1.30 p m
Fast Line	9.00 p m	Philla. Express	9.30 p m
Johnstown Accom.	8.00 p m	Johnstown Accom.	6.05 a m
1st Wall Station	11.00 p m	1st Wall Station	6.25 a m
2d " "	11.40 p m	2d " "	7.00 a m
3d " "	4.55 p m	3d " "	2.05 p m
4th " "	5.30 p m	4th " "	6.50 p m
Penn Accommodation	10.30 p m	Penn Accommodation	7.50 a m

The Church train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 9.30 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.20 a m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	2.30 p m
Express	8.00 p m	Express	8.30 p m
Mail	7.50 p m	Mail	8.00 a m
N. Castle & Erie	6.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8.30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 5.00 p. m., 11.30 a. m., and 5.00 p. m.; arrives Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 3.50 p. m.; Economy, 11.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m	Express	3.45 p m
Mail	6.10 a m	Mail	9.00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	6.00 p m
Express	11.00 a m	Express	2.50 p m
1st McKeesport	11.00 a m	1st McKeesport	6.50 a m
2d "	6.15 p m	2d "	2.50 p m
1st Braddock's	11.00 a m	1st Braddock's	6.50 a m
2d "	4.15 p m	2d "	2.50 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.30 p m	Mail	7.00 p m
Accommodation	3.00 p m	Accommodation	8.00 a m

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Prest. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 5-20's, old		107 50
United States 7.30's 1st series	99 03	99 50
United States 10-40's	93 00	94 00
United States Certificates	98 00	.....
Gold	1 40	.....
Allegheny County 6's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 5's	69 75	.....
Steubenville Scrip (contractors)	40 00	50
Lawrence County 6's	.....	87 00
Butler County 6's	.....	28 00
People's National Bank	.....	60 00
Cash Insurance	50 00	.....
Eureka	51 00	.....
Western	20 50	.....
Pennsylvania	20 50	.....
Fifth National Bank	.....	120 00
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Mechanics & Manufacturers' National	55 00	56 50
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	61 00	.....
Commercial Bank	104 00	.....
Tradesman's	.....	120 00
Columbia Oil	25 00	.....
Cherry Run Central	.....	60
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	70
Eldorado	.....	85
Federal	.....	70
Murray	.....	75
Oil Valley	.....	45
Ritchie	.....	65
Bull, Story and Cherry Run	.....	27
Ralston	1 00	.....
Germania & Pithole	.....	4 00
Phillips	.....	5 00

THURSDAY, September 14—P. M.

We have before referred to a movement now in progress, whose object is to reduce the burdensome, nominal capital of oil companies to about one-tenth of the corporate sum. This will be in many instances a most conservative course. It will be constituting something real and tangible out of what is apparently fictitious; and whatever is done toward accomplishing this change ought to be speedily done. The stock of companies having good properties can now be purchased for a few cents a share, and there are combinations of speculators on the look-out to gobble up the controlling interest in these companies in order to gain possession of their assets and franchises for a comparatively trifling sum. And another plan which is being resorted to by persons who are familiar with the value of territory of oil companies which have exhausted their working capital, they are awaiting a chance to close a judgment, which has been unwisely obtained for some indebtedness, and buy in the whole concern for a mere song, under the sheriff's hammer. Thus the stockholders would be left out in the cold most effectually.

Another plan which has some merit over every other scheme is consolidation, and that is *consolidation*. For the general safety of the great mass of corporations there seems to be no other resource than the rolling together of oil companies by two, three, ten, or even twenty, into one. By the power of combination, resources now idle can be brought into active use. Certainly one good producing and dividend paying company is worth a dozen of non-operating companies, and their economy of arrangement will not be the least of the benefits to result from the consolidation system. Some difficulty will, no doubt, be experienced in harmonizing the distinctive interests of stockholders, but this must yield before the pressing alternative of a total loss. There ought to be sufficient good sense among shareholders to prevent a needless sacrifice of valuable property; and mutual interest itself will dictate a course that will preserve the vast aggregate resources of oil companies, and secure to each proprietor the best possible results from that description of investments.

—There continues a good daily demand for the different kinds of United States bonds, in large and small amounts, for investment, and there seems to be no end to the calls for them, not only from capitalists, but from humbler persons of moderate means, the orders to buy being for fifties, hundreds, and five hundreds, besides for thousands and tens of thousands. This is a gratifying evidence of the strength of the public credit, and the confidence of the people in the stability of the Government. It seems morally certain that nothing can be safer or surer than this great and powerful nation's obligations to repay in due time all the money borrowed to preserve its existence and maintain its authority. The bonds are well held, although there are always certain parties in need of money for current purposes, who are obliged to sell at the current market prices, whatever they may happen to be, and this enables a portion of the constant orders to buy to be filled without stimulating prices unduly. After the floating debt is all funded and the bonds placed away for permanent holding, there will no doubt be a material appreciation in prices.

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of August compared with the same period of last year:

	1865.	1864.	Increase.
From freights	$ 294,367 08	$ 331,766 92	$ 62,480 16
Passengers	260,625 67	271,109 83	9,666 06
Express matter	13,160 64	5,840 00	7,760 64
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	.....
Rent of Railway	1,963 33	1,963 33	.....
Miscellaneous	2,964 36	2,262 36	722 00
Total	$ 718,016 08	$ 625,947 22	$ 92,468 86
Earnings from Jan. 1 to August 31	$5,546,032 05	$4,158,116 33	$1,407,915 72

NOTE.—Included in the above items of freight and passenger earnings is $25,000 for Government transportation.

—Prices of copper stocks bid in Boston yesterday were as follows:

Central	40	Isle Royal	19¼
Copper Falls	25¾	Minnesota	80
Franklin	38½	Quincy	96½
Hancock	12	Rockland	4¾
Huron	4	Superior	100

—In New Orleans, on the 30th ult., bank notes were quoted as follows:

Bank of Louisiana, per dollar	39@40
Louisiana State Bank	70@70½
Bank of New Orleans	68@69
Crescent City Bank (scarce)	80@85
Union Bank	67@68
Merchants' Bank	53@56½

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, September 15, 1865.

BUSINESS.—We have nothing new to note in regard to trade generally, the demand being light. The sales were of a local character. So far as relates to prices, we have nothing new to record. Trade yesterday was dull, the principal drawback being the unfavorable state of the weather. The rain that set in early in the day continued until late in the evening, hence out door transactions were few and far between. Both rivers are in good boating order, with a fair prospect of plenty more to come. The rain retarded shipping. The Gleaner, from Parkersburg, had a fair trip; she returned at noon, on time. The J. S. Hall will be found at the landing this evening. She will leave for Gallipolis on Saturday, at noon. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Financier was detained on account of the inclemency of the weather. She is announced for Cincinnati this day. The fine steamer "Pilgrim" is announced for Zanesville; she will begin running regularly, and will be commanded by Capt. C. McVay. The Dictator is still the centre of attraction. She is certainly a magnificent affair and well worthy of a visit. The fine packet America is receiving for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES.—The market was steady with a fair demand for home purposes. Sales 6 tons Pearls at 8½c; other descriptions were unchanged.

BEER.—The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales to a moderate extent were made at various prices, from $4 @ $6 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER.—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Prices have undergone no change. In fact, holders appear to have confidence in the present quotations, and are willing to wait for some time. As an evidence, one of our large operators purchased, within a few days, some 150 bbls in Ohio. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family—Sales 300 bbls Spring wheat at $6@9 25; Winter do, @ $7 50@10 25 ₩ bbl; 50 bbls choice, $10 25; 50 do City Mills, $11 50; 100 bbls Extra Family Spring wheat, $9 25. Rye flour was more inquired for; sales 10 bbls at $6 50.

GRAIN.—Wheat, one of the articles inquired for. Buyers were numerous. The receipts for some time have fallen short of the demand. The sales were: 600 bushels—prime new, at 220c; an advance @ on Hamburg, 19c; 13 bxs Fancy, 23c; sales 27 bxs Western Reserve at 18c.

LARD.—The demand appears to be limited. Prices were firm and have further advanced, with sales of 100 lbs Gaienis at 11½c.

HAY.—Holders were firm in their views, caused by limited supplies. We note small sales of timothy, $22 @ $24 ₩ ton; 1 car prime at $26 50; 2 do Spring wheat, $9 25. Rye flour was more inquired for; sales 10 bbls at $6 50.

GRAIN.—The market was firm, with a good demand. Among the sales were 300 bbls, terms private; 600 bbls bulk, 21½c; 100 bbls on wharf, 26½c, including packages; 272 bbls, 42 gravity, 22c, without packages; 200 do at 21½c, bbls returned, and 1,700 bbls bulk, 22c.

LUBRICATING OIL.—Sales 25 bbls Orient No. 2 at 70c.

TAR.—A sale of 100 bbls reported at $5 per bbl.

TEXTED OIL.—Firm and in demand. Sales 100 bbls bonded immediate delivery, at 51c; 1000 bbls bonded, 50½c, F. O. B., Brilliant brand; 900 bbls Brilliant bonded November delivery, Philadelphia, 58½c, net; sales 1400 bbls bonded Eureka, December delivery, at 50c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

S. Wade	296	Fisher	934
D. Bushnell	500	J. Gallagher	163
J. Bem	64	J. R. Barbour & Co	300
			2,377

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 333 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 113 barrels refined for Point Brusc.

Globe Oil Company, 56 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Wade Hampton & Co 100 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. Reed, Jr. 51 barrels refined oil for Altoona.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co. 105 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 76 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Levi Wade 55 barrels tar for Williamsport.

Oil Receipts per Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Co.

W. E. Hays, 35 barrels crude.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, September 14,—Petroleum—The high prices for all descriptions are maintained, with full light sales. Crude is quoted at 35c; refined in bond, 59@60c, and do free, at 77@78.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, September 14, 1865.

The supply of stock during the week was large, more particularly as relates to Cattle. The number sold exceeds these of the previous week materially. There were but few changes in prices; in fact, last week's figures would answer on the present occasion, without any very material alterations. The sales of stock cattle were not so numerous, but other descriptions fully made up for any deficiencies in that line. The highest figures paid was $8 75 for a few head of fancy stall-fed, average weight 1,150 lbs; the lowest figure reached was $4 75 for a lot of 27 head, average weight 715 lbs.

SHEEP.—The market was well supplied with a liberal amount of transactions; over 5,000 head changed hands, principally for exporting purposes. The highest price paid was $6 @ 6¾ ₩ cwt for 200 head—a choice lot.

HOGS.—The market was very firm, without good demand; the sales exceed those of the previous week several hundred head. Several round lots sold at $12 75 ₩ cwt.; these are steep figures, the lowest price touched being $11 75. The market was altogether in favor of holders who understand how to make use of a good thing.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No Head.	Weight.	Price.
Hesser	Shields	100	90	$5 30
Hesser	Smith	100	91	5 50
Hesser	Todd	100	90	5 25
Clarke	Todd	104	91	5 25
Shickley	Smith	187	91	5 87
Hough	Todd	200	92	5 87
Hesser	Bard	197	94	6 00
Atkinson	Knox	190	92	6 00
Hesser	Todd	200	92	6 00
Hesser	Shields	203	96	6 00
Marks	Todd	200	92	5 87
Bell	Campbell	205	95	5 90
Hesser	Huff	200	92	5 50
Litzenberger	Messenger	180	100	6 00
Hesser	Law	385	94	6 00
Hesser	Owner	220	78	5 00

SALES OF HOGS PER LWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No Head.	Weight.	Price.
Ripple	Gray	110	220	$12 25
Ripple	Alstall	52	255	12 25
Ripple	Singer	50	210	11 75
Ripple	Plant	13	200	11 50
Zimmerman	Gilchrist & Co	95	240	12 50
Tilden	Gilchrist & Co	110	227	12 50
Layland	Singer	67	227	12 00
Morgan	Gilchrist & Co	104	227	12 25
Clarke	Miller	174	225	12 50
Tilden	Gilchrist & Co	200	232	12 75
McGarvey	Gilchrist & Co	104	227	12 75
Holmes	Gilchrist & Co	210	230	12 75

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No. Head.	Weight.	Price.
Trowerman	Pennybacker	69	1,062	$6 00
McGuire	Mayers	18	952	5 00
Grossman	Doster	19	961	5 00
Holmes	Mooney	79	791	4 87
Hough	Messenger	32	811	4 87
McLawe	Rough	32	816	5 00
Taylor	Shamburg	40	940	6 12
McPherson	Miller	106	959	6 12
McPherson	Cassiday	113	1,053	6 75
Meyers	Miller	18	1,000	6 50
Fuller	Fleming	63	936	5 75
Daube	Ehman	100	1,023	6 38
Hall	Reim	116	871	5 50
Shamburg	Reim	96	1,002	6 12
Wall & Co	Cassiday	42	1,012	6 25
Fuller	Shamburg	72	924	5 62
Shamburg	Jack	40	990	6 12
Huff	Wilson	55	913	5 75
J. B. Huff	McLalio	107	941	5 75
J. B. Huff	Reime	44	890	5 50
Hough	Spyer	69	813	5 00
Logan	Baum	66	844	5 37
Logan	Clark	42	885	5 62
Logan	Cassiday	42	1,012	6 25
Logan	Sproul	19	1,076	6 25
Yongling	Schoupark	45	1,000	6 25
Yongling	Steel	20	1,000	6 25
J. B. Huff	Miller	102	937	5 87
Logan	Miller	76	1,001	6 25
Rosendale	Keime	54	910	5 75
Rosendale	Fuller	102	1,032	6 37
Wall & Co	Bloss	75	789	4 87
Rambo	Bechtle	128	957	5 75
Rambo	Bechtle	29	957	5 75
Ashburn	Fuller	125	957	5 75
J. Eldridge	Ryan	45	840	5 25
J. B. Huff	Fuller	100	1,000	6 25
Yongling	Engram	102	1,000	6 12
Rothschilds	Cassidy	27	715	4 75
Johnston	Shamburg	42	888	6 00
Welsh	Hostetter	62	953	6 00
McPherson	Lincoln	154	1,137	6 87
Shields	Smith	41	1,137	6 62
Shields	Smith	34	1,188	7 00
Hesser	Shields	100	1,000	6 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Thursday, September 14, 1865.

The cattle market was well supplied since the date of our last general review; in fact, the supply was in excess of the demand, so that the market was weak with a declining tendency, besides the demand fell off. The heavy transactions that have been consummated during the past two weeks have supplied the market, particularly as relates to stock cattle. The lowest figure touched was $1 per cwt; the highest $7 50 per cwt. Other sales were made at various prices.

HOGS.—There was nothing done at the yards worthy of mention. A few head only were retailed at $11 50@ $12 per cwt. The principal portion that came in were forwarded East.

SHEEP.—The demand was fair, and sales were regular. A few hundred head were disposed of at $5@6 per cwt, according to condition. The principal purchasers were for the eastern markets. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

WHOLESALE SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Head.	Price.
Glass & Co	29	$6 75
Glass & Co	40	6 25
Wilson	20	6 12
Lyons & Co	90	6 25
Hees & Co	24	6 75
Daube	187	6 87
Grey	133	7 25
Shamburg	51	5 37
Shamburg	100	5 50
Hanlon	122	5 87
Kofhuel	51	4 25
Hanlon	91	5 50
Verner	29	5 00
Porter	23	4 00
Porter	24	4 00
Marks	50	5 75
Marks & Co	79	5 00
Greenblatt & Co	48	5 50
Good & Co	68	5 00

RETAIL SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Head.	Price.
Glass & Co	4	@6 25
Glass & Co	42	5 00@7 50
Crouse & Co	10	4 00@6 62
Hees & Co	14	6 75@7 00
Shamburg	70	5 00@7 12
Merrick & Co	95	5 00@7 25
Rothschilds	30	5 00@7 25
Hudson	24	5 00@6 50
Verner	24	4 00@5 00
Whitlesay	10	6 25@6 —
Marks	244	5 00@5 75
C Marks & Co	20	5 00@6 50
Greenwalt & Co	90	4 75@6 75
Weller	41	5 75@6 —

Hemp at St. Louis.

Hemp—Market dull, and all grades below strictly choice are selling at lower figures. The large amount of hemp saved from the late fire is now in the hands of manufacturers, and there being no demand from abroad, it is impossible to sell common hemp at the very high prices which have lately ruled. Sales of 300 bales at 16½c; choice dressed at $270; 12, 18, and 82 do good fair do at $255; 53 do extra choice undressed on private terms; 80 do prime undressed at 31½c; 45 do medium do at 30c; 24 do do at $160, and 56 do hackled tow at $190 ₩ ton.

Cotton in St. Louis.

Cotton market buoyant and about ½c higher, with sales of 272 bales, including 105 and 14 private; 7 and 23 at 46c; 7 at 46½c; 11 and 31 at 46¾c; 22 at 52½c; 6 at 53c; 24 at 58½@59c; 6 at 59, and 1 at 59¾ ₩ lb. We quote as follows:

Good Middling	45@46
Strict Middling	46@48
Middling	46@47
Low Middling	38@39
Good Ordinary	36@37

Louisville Broom Factory,

The POST says: We have now two broom factories fully established in our midst, with a steady and constant demand for broom-corn at the highest market rate. The receipts continue small, with sales of broom-corn at prices ranging from $200@250 per ton, quoted at $3@4 per cwt. The prices of brooms at the factory, for 20 dozen or more, range from $4 to $4 75 for common, to $5 75 for No. 1. The latter are fully equal to the best Shaker broom.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

September 13.—Iron continues in request and firm at the late advance, most makers being sold up. The rolling mills are confined to a few small lots at $100@ $106 for forge and foundry, the latter for good No. 1, at which rates there are no more buyers than sellers. For manufacturing purposes the demand is active and prices generally tending up, with a good inquiry for bar and rails at the late advance.

Wool at St. Louis.

WOOL—Demand active, and sales 35 bales tub-washed at 67@68c; 5 do do, burry, at 56c; 24 do fleece-washed at 59c; 27 do unwashed at 46c; 27 do at 48c; and 75 do at 35½@36c ₩ lb.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, September 14.

STOCKS.

The stock market is, upon the whole, in an unsettled condition, and the prevailing disposition is to sell. The railway list was steady on the first call of open board, but the market was dull, except on Erie. At the Stock Exchange there was scarcely any change in quotations, and transactions were generally on a very moderate scale. The market was dull and weak this evening, both at the second and last boards. Erie, Pittsburgh, the Northwest shares and Ohio certificates were the weakest stocks on the list. Governments are decidedly firm. There is a steady demand for old 5-20s, which is met to a large extent by exchanging for the new issue with financial institutions. State bonds are better. Other miscellaneous stocks generally are unchanged.

THE GOLD MARKET

Has been steady during the day, with small operations.

MONEY

Continues easy at 5@6 per cent., and the demand from stock brokers is moderate. The *Commercial* says the expected proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury to fund a portion of the interest-bearing currency into 5-20 bonds is regarded as being probably the most salient item of a policy of contracting intended to bring affairs back to a specie basis. At the same time the probability of the banks of three leading cities adopting a plan for enforcing the redemption of the National bank currency is regarded as forshadowing a decisive check upon the tendency to bank and currency expansion. There are at work elements which have opposite tendencies. A party is essentially strong and consistency, whose purpose is to operate powerfully upon the next Congress for securing a large extension of National Banks, increasing bank circulation, making currency legal tender, and requiring the Government to assume the responsibility of redemption, holding as security bonds deposited by the National banks, and withholding the interest thereon as a compensation. This party is headed by a prominent financier, who has considerable influence with National banks.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Quiet, with sales at the following rates: Pithole Creek, $8 70; Webster, $1 05; Buchanan Farm, 70c; Investment, 38c; Cherry Run, 29c; Empire City, 49c; Montana, $8 50; Excelsior, $1 30; Devon, 45c; First National, 26c; Oil Creek, $2 10; United States, $28 75.

PETROLEUM.

The high prices for all descriptions are well maintained, with but slight sales; crude is quoted at 59c; refined in bond, 86@86½, and free at 76@78c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

(From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.)

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—St. Nicholas, 1 1-10@; Maple Shade, 6; Curtin, 2½; Dalzell, 2½; Caldwell, 1½; Ida, 1; Excelsior, 1½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1; Corplander, 1½; Sugar Creek 6, Eldorado, ½; Mingo, 2; Junction, 2¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Gold continues weak today. The price has averaged about 145¼.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 14—Money steady at 5@6 ₩ cent. Sterling exchange dull at 9[illegible]@10[illegible]. Gold easier, opening 145¼, advancing to 144⅞, and closing at 145¼. Government bonds are dull and heavy. Stocks heavy. Gold 145¼; Rock Island 112½; M. and P. du Chien 50½; do preferred 64; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 77½; Michigan Southern 68; Quicksilver 48½; Central Coal 56; Erie 106½; do preferred 115; Reading 102½@103; Missouri 65¾@65¾; 6s of 1881 coupons 107½@[illegible]; 10-40's registered 99; 10-40 coupons 98½; Tennessee 6's [illegible].

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer; sales of 4,000 bales; middling quiet, Flour dull and 5c lower; the demand is chiefly for the supply of the trade; sales of 10,000 bbls; State $7 75@8 60 for common to good shipping brands; extra round-hooped Ohio, and $9 30@11 for trade brands; no buyers at the close; Western $7 75@8 60 for common to fair; $8 70@11 for trade brands; no buyers at the close; Canada $8 75@11 for fair to choice. Rye flour is dull and heavy at $6 50@7 50. Corn meal dull and heavy; Jersey $4 75@5 for common to good shipping brands; extra round-hooped Ohio, and $5 30@11 for trade brands; no buyers at the close; Canada $8 75@11 for fair to choice. Rye flour is dull and heavy at $6 50@7 50. Corn meal dull and heavy; Jersey $4 75@5 for common to good shipping brands; extra round-hooped Ohio, and $5 30@11 for trade brands; no buyers at the close; Canada $8 75@11 for fair to choice. Wheat 1@2c lower; spring nominally 2@3c lower; winter, all $1 75@1 76 for Chicago spring and Milwaukee club, $1 84@1 85 for No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 90@1 95 for amber Iowa, $1 96@2 for amber Michigan, $2 05@2 20 for white Ohio, which is much above the market, and $2@2 05 for prime new amber State. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Corn 1@2c lower; sales of 60,000 bushels at $1 06@1 08 for unsound; 1 08@1 09 for sound State; 1 09@1 10 for Western. Coffee 1@2c higher. Sugar dull. Molasses dull. Wool dull. Petroleum dull and heavy. Pork quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls at $31 50@ for free. Pork firmer;